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Eisenhower and the Nazis

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IN THE MAGAZINE

STEEL RANKS SOLID; WASHINGTON WEIGHS NEW STRIKEBREAKING

See Page 3

Senate Leader Speeds Bill to Break Strikes

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.

SEN. BURNETT MAYBANK (D-SC) offered legislation to force the steel workers back into the mills and to outlaw any strikes in so-called "defense" industries. He did this in the form of an amendment to his bill to extend the Defense Production Act which is now pending in the Senate and will be acted on before the week is out.

Maybank heatedly rejected a suggestion that his amendment be referred to the Banking and Currency Committee of which he is chairman, for a "quick hearing." "There is no time," Maybank shouted on the Senate floor. "The steel plants are shut down and our boys are fighting in Korea."

The Maybank amendment includes one of the two most repressive sections of the Smith Bill—it provides for an indefinite ban on the right to strike in so-called "defense" industries.

The other most repressive section of the Smith Bill—providing for seizure of unions—may be offered as an amendment to the amendment.

The Maybank amendment achieves its permanent ban on the right to strike by a new twist to an old Taft-Hartley gimmick. It orders a cooling off period of 120 days during which a strike would be unlawful. If no settlement is reached, the cooling off period would be followed by government seizure which would remain in force until the dispute is settled. During government seizure there could be no changes in wages and working conditions although the owners would be guaranteed "just compensation."

If Congress should adopt the Maybank amendment it would affect the steel strike in this manner. Truman would name a national emergency price and wage board of seven members and immediately notify the steel workers and management that he had referred their dispute to the board. The workers would be required to return to work and for the next 113 days could leave their jobs only at the risk of going to jail for violating an injunction. At the end of this period the board

would announce its recommendations on wages and prices. The union and the companies would have seven more days in which to decide to accept or reject the board's proposals. In the event that either side rejected them President Truman would then seize the steel mills and operate them until a settlement was reached. During this seizure it would be unlawful for the workers to strike but Truman would have no authority to give them any wage increase.

While Maybank was pleading for immediate action on his amendment Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) entered the Senate chamber and interjected himself into the debate.

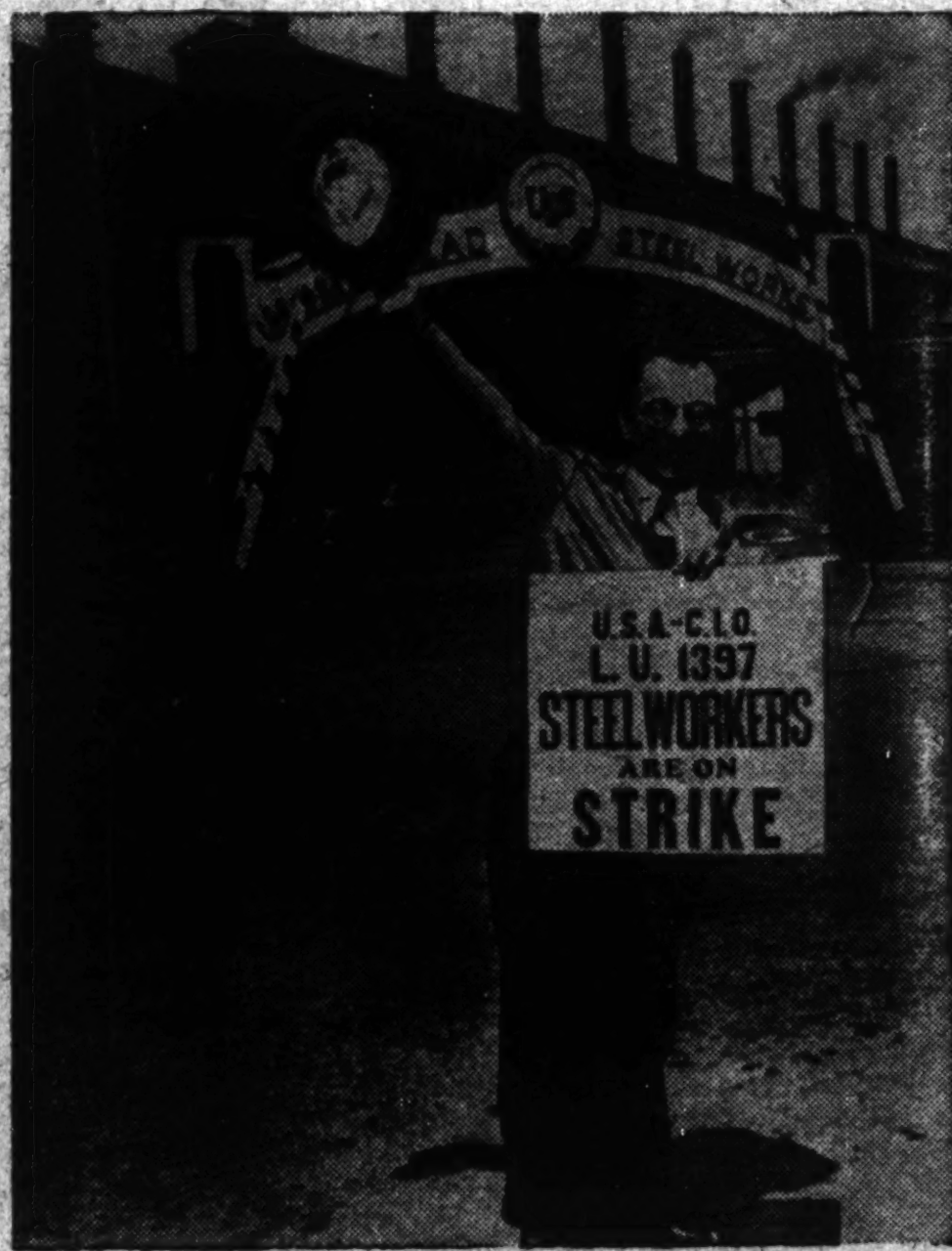
Between the Maybank amendment and the Taft-Hartley Act there is "absolutely no difference" during the first eighty days of the cooling off no strike period, Taft said. Under either measure the President is empowered to get an injunction to break a strike, he pointed out.

Maybank responded that he voted for the Taft-Hartley Act and had voted to override Truman's veto of it. But he thought his bill better, he said. For one thing, he said, under his measure the fact finding board could make recommendations on wages and prices prior to the expiration of the cooling off period, although not later.

Sen. Spessard Holland (D-Fla.) who boasted that he too had been an ardent supporter of the Taft-Hartley Act, commended Sen. Maybank for "doing something" about the steel strike. Majority Leader Ernest McFarland (D-Ariz.) likewise praised Maybank.

Maybank asked unanimous consent to have unlimited debate on his amendment which will be the pending business before the Senate. If this consent is not granted discussion of the measure would be restricted to one hour.

The provisions of his amendment would expire March 1 with the Defense Production Act, Maybank said, but they could be terminated earlier by a concurrent resolution of both Houses of Congress.



FIRST ON THE PICKET LINE at the gates of the Homestead Plant of U. S. Steel in Pittsburgh was A. J. Margie, shown above with his picket sign after 650,000 steel workers went on-strike.

Admit Killings Of Koje PWs

— See Page 2 —

French Fight Attempt to Foist Re-Nazified Germany on Them

— See Page 3 —



KOREAN PRISONERS in Koje Island's Compound 76 were only playing a soccer game when this picture was taken, but Army authorities mounted a machine gun which points at the center of the game. This is the camp where numbers of the POWs were killed.

Admit POW Killings at Koje

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

AFTER Cens. Dodd and Colson were censured and demoted for admitting to the slaughter of Korean and Chinese POWs on Koje Island, Army Secretary Frank Pace acknowledged before a secret Senate hearing that such killings had, in fact, taken place. What's more, Pace agreed that the U. S. Government wouldn't stand a chance with any international tribunal which might study the case.

The story of Pace's testimony, along with that of Army Chief of Staff Collins before the Senate Armed Services Committee came to light this week in the nationally-syndicated column of Robert S. Allen.

"The Senate Armed Services Committee has suppressed the most significant information it received regarding the Koje Island riots," Allen wrote.

WHAT was deliberately kept from the American people was the Pace-Collins confession that "hot-headed" South Korean guards "killed and wounded a considerable number of prisoners shortly before ex-Gen. Dodd was seized by the POWs."

This "undisclosed incident," said Allen, "was also the reason why" Gen. Colson, who succeeded Dodd as commandant of the Koje Island POW camp, signed the

statement "in which he admitted that PWs had been killed."

On the strength of the Allen report, Americans can only see in the demotion of Colson and Dodd and the statement by Supreme Commander Gen. Mark Clark that Colson had been "forced" to acknowledge non-existent mistreatment of POWs, a deliberate fraud on the American people.

And if the truth has in this instance been suppressed, what reason do Americans have to believe in the Washington claims that POWs were not forcibly screened to "request" that they not be sent home after the war—the issue on which the Truman government is refusing to sign a truce?

MEANWHILE, the Allen report showed what a mockery it has been for Washington to denounce the Koreans and Chinese for an alleged unwillingness to submit the whole POW issue to an international body.

Part of the suppressed report of the Senate Committee which Allen reproduced included this exchange between Pace and Sen. Wayne Morse, Oregon Republican:

"Mr. Secretary, would you say it is accurate to state that a number of prisoners, who made insulting remarks and threw stones at their South Korean guards, were shot to death by hotheads among these guards?"

(Neither Morse nor Pace mentioned, at least as far as Allen's report revealed, the role of Pentagon troops on Koje Island.)

"I believe that would be a fair statement," conceded Pace.

"Now let us suppose," continued Morse, "that this incident was placed before an international tribunal. Based on the information we have, do you think our case would fare very well before such a tribunal?"

"No, I do not," admitted Pace.

ALSO this week, U. S. press correspondents quoted Radio Peking as saying that Korean and Chinese representatives at the Panmunjom truce talks had made "many major concessions and have put forward a completely reasonable compromise proposal" on the question of prisoner exchange.

This report was at complete variance with Washington claims that the Koreans and Chinese have adamantly refused to consider any alteration in their demand for a general repatriation of all prisoners.

What was immediately clear, however, was that once again the American people have been either misinformed, deprived of, or belatedly given the facts on what is happening in Korea.

State Dept. Now Admits Rhee a Liar

By JOHN PITTMAN

The regime on whose word President Truman has sent the sons of a million United States families to Korea and has spent \$15,000,000,000 (billions) of taxpayers' funds has now been called a liar by the State Department. This regime is the so-called Republic of South Korea, headed by Syngman Rhee, 77-year-old crony of Gen. MacArthur and Chiang Kai-shek.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Pusan on May 31, "U. S. diplomatic sources here have called the government's Red charges 'eyewash'."

The so-called "Red charges" in questions were claims by Syngman Rhee spokesmen that—according to the same AP dispatch—"Communist elements were trying to overthrow the regime and form a coalition government with Red Korea."

(Significantly, the same kind of "Red charges" are being made at this very moment in France by the Pinay regime, in Japan by the Yoshida regime, in the Philippines by the Quirino mob, in West Germany by Adenauer and the Nazi generals, in South Africa by the Malanazis, and even in the U. S. by Smith Act prosecutors in Los Angeles and New York!)

Syngman Rhee's "home minister," that is, police superintendent Lee Bum Suk, made the "Red charges" last Friday in trying to alibi Rhee's defiance of a 98 to 3 vote by the National Assembly ordering that he end his rule under the

pretext of the "Communist conspiracy" and with the powers he enjoys through martial law, Rhee's police have jailed 22 persons, 11 of them Assemblymen. About 40 other Assemblymen have avoided arrest and prison only by making themselves unavailable.

Rhee yesterday ordered the arrest of Koh Chai, an editor of the Oriental Daily on charges that he was responsible for an editorial criticizing the government.

The Rhee regime has also defied the various UN and U.S. organizations which have been trying to get it at least to put up an appearance of being democratic. On Sunday, Rhee spokesmen accused their allies of "interfering with the internal affairs" of the South Korean regime, and threatened to oust from South Korea the U.S. Information Service, the Pusan branch of the Voice of America, and the UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

United States diplomatic sources in Pusan, according to the AP dispatch, "expressed the opinion that President Rhee was attempting to jail his political opponents so that he could handpick a President next month."

This disposition of the Rhee regime to jail his opponents, even to kill them as tens of thousands were being killed by his police prior to the outbreak of the war, was not new. It was the same old

Yet Truman felt Rhee's word about a "North Korean aggression" on the morning of June 25, 1950, to be all he needed to send American boys into action 7,000 miles from home.

According to the State Department's White Paper, the "first official report" on the outbreak of hostilities in Korea came from Ambassador John Muccio, who was stationed in Seoul. Where did Ambassador Muccio get his information? His cable is explicit on this point:

"According to Korean Army reports which are partly confirmed by Korean Military Advisory Group field advisor reports, North Korean forces invaded Republic of Korea territory at several points this morning."

Muccio, although he and the American military advisers with Rhee's troops were in on the intrigues which culminated in Rhee's provocative attack above the Parallel, did not say which side had actually launched the aggression. Nor did the UN Commission report, from the spot, even though it had been briefed by Rhee to blame it on the North Koreans.

Nevertheless, the word of Syngman Rhee was sufficient for Truman, Acheson, and of course John Foster Dulles, who had been the trigger-man for the entire provocation. Now it turns out that Syngman Rhee was a liar.

PEACE NOTEBOOK

• The Real 'Voice of America'

• Some Letters People Write to the Papers

THE REAL "VOICE OF AMERICA" for peace and sanity can now be heard throughout the land. The exciting news from Progressive Party headquarters is that the historic, thrilling, pungent speech made by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois before 16,000 cheering New Yorkers in Madison Square Garden on May 13 was recorded and is now available on records.

This speech was the high point of the opening American Labor Party election rally (the ALP is the New York arm of the national Progressive Party). Nobody who heard it will ever forget it. The packed Garden was on its feet cheering time and again during the speech, and great gusts of laughter swept through the arena as the magnificent 83-year-old Negro scholar and national peace leader ripped the warmakers with rapier-like satire.

Everyone who heard it will want the record to play for groups of fellow New Yorkers who missed it. Non-New Yorkers have a rare treat in store for them in hearing it for the first time. It can be played at meetings, in homes, halls and churches. Imagine these powerful words ringing out to hundreds of thousands in the measured voice of Dr. DuBois:

"What is wrong with the United States? We are an intelligent, rich and powerful nation. Yet today we are confused and frightened. We fear poverty, unemployment and jail. We are suspicious not only of enemies but especially of friends. We shrink from the world and are ready to make war on everybody. Gen. Eisenhower has assured us that 'we can lick the world,' and we are preparing to spend 70 billions of dollars to do it, even when we do not know whom to fight or why or how. . . ."

The record is available on a non-breakable vinylite disc, approximately 14 minutes, at \$5 a record from the Progressive Party, 17 W. 45 St., New York, N. Y.

PEACE NOTEBOOK, which runs twice a week in the Daily Worker, has been running letters sent by Americans to their newspapers. Here are several more examples of the great and ever-growing voice of common sense and decency from the grass roots of our land, rejecting the war propaganda they read in the editorials and writing for what is true and right:

In the Louisville Courier Journal:

"We mothers of this nation must stop this needless sacrificing of our children. I cannot be convinced there is danger of war with Russia. I cannot be convinced there is a need for this onerous taxation engulfing our nation. This waste of our children, our finances, our inner spirits, must be stopped. No one has a better right to voice this complaint than an American. . . . Do mothers realize they waste 18 to 21 years raising a son or daughter just to be shipped to the slaughtering pen like so much cattle? Fathers all these years have fed and clothed these children to be cannon fodder. Demand something more of life than bloodshed. Let us make some changes. If this nation is to survive, it is mothers who must step forth to this new national task. Let us go back to the Constitution. . . . War cannot exist without mothers. Let us be human and teach other nations. Let us stop wars. . . . Frances Elizabeth Kelley, North Platte, Nebraska"

HERE IS ANOTHER typical eloquent letter, from a young student at Boston University of Theology to the Boston Herald:

"On May 27, the city of Boston witnessed an overwhelming demonstration of our nation's hypocrisy in its quest for peace. We have all vaguely realized, of course, that the high school students of this city were organized into military cadet units, but it is not until we see an actual demonstration of that organizing, as in this military cadet parade, that we realize that we have been quietly led into the complete militarization of our youth. . . . A third world war is in the making in the schools of this city as much as in any other point of our world. We give our youth uniforms, bands, flags and guns and expect a peaceful world to result. . . . I say it is time to put an end to the corruption of our youth. Train them not in war but in peace. . . . let's stop trying to act the 'peaceful' nation, while we train our youth for only one thing—war! . . . John Ambler, B. U. School of Theology."

A LONG LETTER to the Providence Journal-Bulletin signed by eight members of the Providence Monthly Meeting of Friends, tells of the address by Dr. Kathleen Lonsdale, who visited the Soviet Union last summer with a party of Friends (Quakers). Included in their letter was this paragraph touching the heart of the hoax of "Russian aggression":

"As to war, she said that she met no conditions of war-mindedness among the common people and that those with whom she talked could not understand why we would stockpile atomic bombs unless we were going to use them for aggression. Their imagination could not conceive of stockpiling bombs for defense from themselves."

FORTY-THREE CLEVELAND psychologists, teachers, social workers and others have petitioned for an end to "defense" dog tags for school kids. Heading the list of signers were Dr. William R. Morrow and Dr. Dwight W. Miles, Western Reserve University psychologists; Spencer D. Irwin, associate editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer; Drs. Margaret Lang, Lawrence Tober, Virginia Hopan and Anthony Jansic, all psychologists of Cleveland State Hospital.

The group charged that the youngsters would develop "atom jitters" and said that the authorities were inspiring "hopelessness, despair and the idea that the only thing one can do is hide. . . . The every day insecurities which children feel as a result of economic tendencies and family tensions will be compounded by the aura of air raid expectation which will seem so real because the metal tag is so real," the group added.

In New York City, the School Superintendent was forced to back down from his program of compulsory wearing by school children of the dog tags. The angry protest of parents who did not consider their children to be dogs forced Dr. Jansen to change it to "optional." It's a rare school child you'll see with the dog tag around his neck in New York these days.

Things are getting tough all over for the warmakers. There's a big difference between what the screaming headlines, radio, movies and TV say and what the people actually think.

on the SCOREBOARD

By Lester Rodney

Hornsby's Answer to Cobb

ROGERS HORNSBY, one of the greatest hitters of all times and now manager of the St. Louis Browns, makes a few interesting points in an article in "Look" answering Ty Cobb's blast at modern baseball players.

The Cobb article, you may remember sneered that only two modern players, Musial and Rizzuto, would have been standouts in the "good old days" of Cobb, dismissing such stars as DiMaggio, Williams, Robinson, Campanella, and many others and insulting all modern players by saying they didn't train etc. etc. So great was the kickback at Cobb that the retired Coca Cola millionaire finally had to claim that he hadn't really said all those things, had blue-penciled out some parts of the final manuscript but they went through anyhow.

Hornsby begins with the flat statement that DiMaggio was a much better outfielder than Cobb, a more valuable all round player, one who would be chosen by any manager over Cobb. "He was a force on his team that Cobb never was on his," says Rogers. (The figures show that Cobb played 24 seasons; with three pennant winners. DiMaggio played thirteen seasons and his team won ten pennants).

He says Cobb was "a supremely selfish ballplayer" who was more interested in his own average than the welfare of the team. He was arrogant and subject to no team discipline as a player, which never helps morale.

Here is Hornsby's comparison of DiMaggio and Cobb as players:

"He (DiMaggio) covered a lot more ground and he could throw better. He also had more power at bat. But most of all, DiMaggio had something that was completely lacking in Cobb. I mean the deep sense of team play and team spirit. In his quiet way, DiMaggio was a tremendous competitor in the team sense. It was contagious. The rest of the team felt it and benefited from it, even when DiMaggio himself might not be having a good day."

This would be attested to by the Yankee players. Hornsby then makes his controversial statement—very few have contested Cobb's place in the All Time outfield, based on the record—DiMaggio over Cobb would have to be the choice of any manager interested in winning pennants and not in-

dividual batting championships."

HORNSBY MAKES some sound observations on the changing game of baseball, a change which Cobb spoke of and then ignored in his brash and ignorant statements. For example, he says you can't compare base running today with base runners of Cobb's time by the number of stolen bases because in this livelier ball and long hit era a base runner does not get a free head to steal as often.

He also makes the valid point that "players of natural ability and intelligence, like DiMaggio and Williams, would have adapted their batting to fit the conditions of the dead ball, just as Cobb did." Says, it is rather interesting to think of Williams, with his camera eyes and quick reflexes batting for percentage alone against the dead ball. Mind you, Ted hit over .400 while a pull hitting slugger knocking in the runs like Cobb never did.

If the ball had been lively when Cobb came up, Hornsby says, Ty would have done some swinging for the fences himself.

As for Cobb's nonsense about the "fortitude" of the old timers of his day against the moderns, Hornsby says, "He talks about Lou Gehrig's fortitude in the face of a killing disease as if the famed Yankee first baseman was somebody from the dead ball era. Gehrig didn't get into the regular Yankee lineup until 1925, five years after the lively ball came in."

As to the criticism of modern managers, Hornsby refers to the well established opinion that Cobb was a very poor manager and handler of men who couldn't understand why every player didn't or couldn't do everything exactly as the Great Cobb had done it. "Considering his record and shortcomings as a manager," says Rogers, "Where does Cobb come off pointing at managers today?"

And Hornsby asks incredulously: "Does Cobb honestly believe Robinson, of the Brooklyn Dodgers, with his speed, power and fire, wouldn't have been a star in the old days?"

Rogers might have added "with his marvellous fielding and competitive team leadership." And we might ask Hornsby, as well as Cobb, "what's the matter with Roy Campanella, just the best catcher of modern times."

POSTPONE FRAMEUP TRIAL OF GREEK UNIONIST TO AUG.

The court-martial of Tony Ambatielos, Greek Seamen's leader and his nine fellow unionists in Athens, scheduled to begin on May 16, 1952 has been postponed until August 21.

This immediate victory was won by the defense on the ground that their attorneys had not been permitted to see the dossier on the case until two weeks before the scheduled trial and therefore, did not have sufficient time to prepare an adequate reply to the charges.

Ambatielos, was sentenced to death in 1948 by the anti-labor Greek Government for his refusal to sell out the membership of his union by signing a government proposed contract that would reduce their conditions to the pre-war level, which was one of starvation.

The execution of these 10 labor leaders was prevented by world wide protest, including the direct intervention of the then United Nations President, Herbert Evatt.

They requested a retrial, by the same court, in the anti-labor trial.

MAP TOKIO STRIKE ON ANTI-LABOR LAWS

TOKYO (ALN).—The All-Japan Electric Industry Workers Union convention, voted to take a leading role in the pending third general strike against anti-labor bills under consideration in parliament.

The bills, under which unions can be liquidated and strikes banned, have already passed the lower house. The recent general strikes, participated in by Japan's major labor organizations, were called to protest the anti-subversive activities bill. The third strike, scheduled for early June, is aimed at fighting the bills for revision of the three basic labor laws in ad-

Find War Cost Hikes Taxes to One Third Of Worker's Labor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — If you work for a living, almost one-third of your working day goes to pay taxes. And chances are you paid a total of \$816 in all kinds of taxes last year. This estimate appeared in a study, "Some Hidden Aspects of the Tax System," by Union Research and Information Service.



Millions of Families Going Broke, BLS Study Indicates

WASHINGTON, D. C. (FP). —Millions of U. S. workers and their families are either eating up credit, going broke or living sub-standard lives, according to the family budget study just released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The report, designed to show how much it costs the U.S. worker to maintain himself, his wife and two children in a city, showed that in October, 1951, the cost was \$3,812 a year in New Orleans and \$4,454 in Washington.

These figures, based on BLS consumer price index rates which all organized labor insists fail to reflect the full rise in the cost of living, reveal even within this limitation rises of 40 and 50 percent in the cost of raising a family between March, 1946, when the first workers' family budget was published, and October, 1951. The BLS consumer price index itself has risen from 187.4 in October, 1951, date of the budget study, to 188 in March, 1952.

Manufacturing workers in February, 1952, received average weekly earnings of \$67.03. If the worker kept his job all year he would receive \$3,485.56. This income is nearly \$400 less than the cost of maintaining the family in the lowest cost city, New Orleans.

Further insight into the worker's budgetary problem is obtained from a study of what the BLS considers a "modest but adequate" family budget for a breadwinner aged 38, his wife, 36, who is a homemaker, a boy, 13, in high school and a girl, 8, in grade school.

The family lives in a separate five-room house or apartment with running hot and cold water "at least one window in each room" and electric lights. The wife does all the cooking, cleaning and laundry without help. She has a gas or electric stove, a mechanical refrigerator and a washing machine. The family has a small radio.

meat "several times a week for dinner" if the cheapest cuts are purchased. For the family of four the budget allows two 5-cent ice cream cones, one 5-cent candy bar, two bottles of soft drinks and one bottle of beer each week.

The husband is allowed one heavy wool suit every two years, one light wool suit every three years, and five shirts and two pairs of shoes each year. The wife gets one heavy wool coat every four years, four dresses and three pairs of shoes a year. The boy gets one sweater or jacket, two pairs of pants, three shirts and three pairs of shoes each year. The girl gets one snowsuit or heavy coat every two years, four dresses and four pairs of shoes each year.

The family buys one daily and Sunday newspaper and 32 copies of some magazine each year, but no books.

"A telephone in the dwelling is not required," the BLS says, but allowance is made for three local phone calls a week. No automobile is included, but provision is made for public transportation to work and school and one trip out of town for a vacation or visit "every three or four years." Provision for medical, dental care and insurance is at a minimum.

Labor leaders pointed out that with yearly income far below even these meager standards, the best a family can do is send the mother to work and leave the children without adequate supervision or housekeeping.

Variations in housing costs were the chief element in differing costs among the 34 cities studied. Housing costs ranged from \$581 a year in New Orleans to \$1,034 in Washington. Although heating cost was included in housing, the housing cost in Houston, Tex., the warmest city studied, was higher than in Minneapolis, the coldest.

Pointing out that most people have no idea how much they pay in taxes, the study shows that in addition to straight income taxes, workers shoulder one-third of the corporate income tax in the form of higher prices and lower wages and are also socked with excise, payroll, state and local taxes.

From the average manufacturing worker who made \$65 a week last year, open and hidden taxes added up to \$816. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a worker's family living in a city needs \$4,347 to get through a year. The average worker's family, however, had an income of \$3,380 last year, leaving it \$967 below the BLS budget. Yet after this family paid its \$816 tax bill, it had only \$2,564 to live on and it could only dream about the modest BLS budget.

What do workers get in return for the taxes they pay? Less and less, according to the study. In 1939, for example, the group earning under \$5,000 a year—and that's the great majority of Americans—paid a total of \$2.4 billion in federal taxes. But the government spent \$4.5 billion on such welfare items as social security, health, schools and housing that year.

CHEATED OF BILLIONS

In 1951, however, workers paid out three times more in taxes than they got back in benefits. Their combined federal taxes totaled \$16.2 billion, but the government spent only \$4.9 billion on welfare.

Eighty-five percent of the tax dollar is budgeted for cost of past wars and the present mobilization program. Enormity of mobilization costs are pointed up in the survey, which notes that the \$65 billion annual war budget exceeds the total income of the 23 million families earning below \$3,500 a year. Those 23 million families account for 51 percent of all the families in the U. S.

"The poor cannot dodge taxes," the survey says. "Just try to dodge a sales tax, an excise tax, a withholding tax or a property tax paid as part of your rent. It can't be done. But the rich do evade taxes."

RICH DODGE TAXES

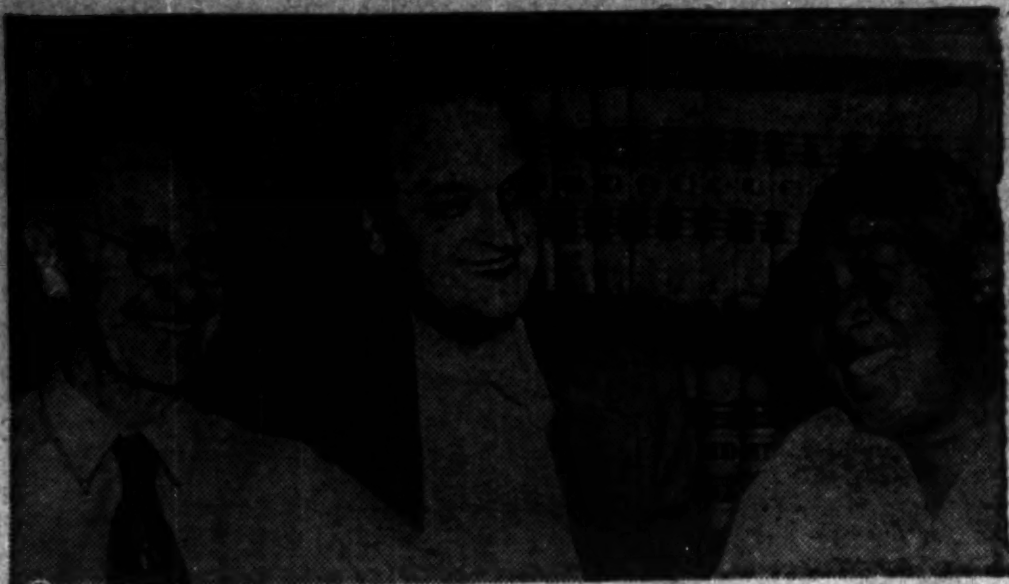
The survey gives some illustrations of how the rich dodge taxes and shift the burden onto already overtaxed working people.

The top five percent of Americans (those making \$7,500 a year and over) receive 77 percent of all dividends. But a report by the National Bureau of Economic Research shows that 24 percent of all dividends in a typical year, 1946, were not reported on income tax returns.

The same top five percent receives 38 percent of all rent income. But these property owners failed to report 55 percent of total rent income tax returns. The rich receive the bulk of all interest payments; the top five percent received 42 percent of the total, but in the year studied they failed to report 63 percent of total interest payments on their income returns.

Union Research estimates that in addition to these ways of dodging taxes, the wealthy save \$6 billion a year by taking advantage of legal loopholes in tax laws.

Another well-hidden aspect of the U. S. tax system is that the rich collect the taxes for the government from the poor. The study



Three of the Pittsburgh defendants (left to right): James E. Dolsen, Andrew Onda and Ben Careathers.

Negro Attorney Participates In Smith Act Defense

PITTSBURGH. — The six defendants in the local Smith Act case—Steve Nelson, Andy Onda, James Dolsen, Ben Careathers, Wm. Albertson and Irving Weissman—were arraigned here May 27 before Federal Judge Wm. Alvah Stewart.

A young Negro attorney, Ralph E. Powe, of Washington, D. C. and New York City bars, represented Onda. Powe has appeared for the Civil Rights Congress in a number of cases, including that of Wm. Patterson, CRC national secretary.

Weissman was represented by attorney Horace C. Meldahl, of Charleston, W. Va. Hymen Schlessinger, of Pittsburgh, participated as counsel of record. The other four defendants have not yet been able to secure legal counsel.

In reply to a motion by attorney Powe for the severance of Onda because of long continued illness, Judge Stewart remarked that he was "aware of Onda's serious heart condition." However, he refused to grant the motion although stating he would set a special hearing soon on the matter.

Attorney Powe was denied his request for a 30-day extension of time in which to file pre-trial motions for Onda. Stewart gave him only 10 days, stating the attorney would have to apply again if he needed more time.

U. S. District Attorney Edward C. Boyle refused to dismiss the original indictment, which is supposed to have been replaced by the second. The latter specifies

that the defendants aimed to "overthrow the government by force and violence as soon as possible." The original indictment mentioned no time at all.

Pre-trial motions filed include severances for Onda because of his physical condition; for Albertson and Weissman because of their living outside the state, and because their trials would be prejudiced by the fact that Nelson, Onda and Dolsen have been convicted under the Pennsylvania sedition law of virtually the same crime already. This latter reason is the basis for a severance motion for Careathers.

A motion to dismiss the indictment has also been filed.

Judge Stewart will later set the date for argument on a motion presented by Albertson, asking his bail be cut from \$20,000 to \$5,000.

The date of trial has not yet been fixed. The judge stated he would make it "as quickly as possible" but that there was "no immediate prospect of its getting under way." Boyle emphasized that he was "anxious" to get on with the case.

In an evident effort to drum up prejudice against the defendants, the local papers gave front-page display with sensational headlines to the release by the House Un-American Committee of the Feb. 7 testimony of the notorious stoolpigeon Matt Cvetic concerning alleged "Soviet spies" in this country and Communist activities among nationality groups in this area.

CRC BARES FBI HOUNDING OF PITTSBURGH 'SIX'

PITTSBURGH.—A leaflet by the Pittsburgh Civil Rights Congress protesting against the "unlawful hounding" of the six local Smith Act defendants by the FBI was distributed in the Hill district and mailed to representative citizens.

The circular contrasts the "typical gestapo manner in which 50 or more FBI agents hounded these working class leaders here" with the failure of the FBI to do anything to arrest the "perpetrators of the numerous bombings and violence against the Negro people." Citizens are urged to demand that Attorney General James McGranery "find those who commit violence against the Negro people and stop the unlawful surveillance of the victims of political persecution."

The organization has made a second distribution at the Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh of the Spanish War Veterans pamphlet against the Smith Act. Workers eagerly crowded around to get copies.

THE COMMITTEE FOR the freedom of Nat. Albert, the civil rights fighter framed in connection with the struggle for the right of Negroes to swim in the municipally-owned Highland Park Pool, is circulating petitions for donations for an appreciation gift to him on his scheduled release from the Workhouse June 14. The com-

mittee is an affiliate of the CRC and may be reached at the latter's headquarters—147 Washington Pl., Pittsburgh.

In a late letter Albert expressed the hope that "this summer will prove to be the final end of Jim Crow and discrimination against any of the citizens of our city. The complete smashing of Jim Crow at the Highland Pool will indeed prove to be an important advance for democratic rights and a real blow to the racist and fascist elements."

Albert urges that "a citywide coalition of all organizations interested in the equal rights of our citizens and taxpayers get together on this important issue and achieve an early and permanent victory."

Close Plant

PITTSBURGH.—A strike by 104 production workers at the Siltronic Co. for higher wages, paid holidays and the union shop has closed down the plant which turns out communications equipment for the Government. The workers are represented by the CIO International Union of Electric Workers.

Close Colliery

POTTSVILLE.—The closing of another colliery has added 400 more jobless to the 10,000 unemployed workers in Schuylkill County.

Big Robeson Rally To Answer Attack

PITTSBURGH.—Plans are under way by the National Negro Labor Council for an overflow crowd at the concert to be given under its auspices by Paul Robeson on June 20 at old Turner Hall, 2040 Rose St.

The sponsors are working for a turnout which will demonstrate resentment against the arrogant attempts of the Pittsburgh Press and the anti-Negro, anti-labor crowd of which it is the spokesman to bar the great Negro artist from appearing here.

'Harmony' Lacking

PITTSBURGH.—The working forces of 114 Harmony Short Line bus drivers are on strike for a 30-cent-an-hour wage boost. AFL Division 1067 of the Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway, & Motor Coach Employees, representing the workers, had cut this its original demand—to nine cents an additional two cents Nov. 1.

The strike has crippled transportation service between Pittsburgh and Allegheny Valley towns, Butler and north to Oil City, Johnstown and the Erie area.

Steel Workers

OIL City, Pa.—The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. Electric Weld Division here was closed down May 28 by a wildcat strike of its 400 workers.

Will Bar Union in New Plant For 2 Years, Says U.S. Steel

DUQUESNE, Pa. — Workers here who have been approached for employment in the new Fairless Steel Works near Philadelphia report that the hiring agent tells them no union will be allowed for the first two years. He says that if employees then want union representation, they will have an opportunity to vote for it. The plant is scheduled to start operations July 1.

The work contract includes pro-

Electrical Strikers Refuse Navy Request

PITTSBURGH. — A maneuver by which the Westinghouse Electric Corp. hoped to break the seven-week strike of 475 production workers at its Nuttall Gear Works fell flat

tinues 100 percent effective.

★

COMMON PLEAS JUDGE

Clarence B. Nixon has continued in effect a preliminary injunction restraining the union from mass picketing at the plant.

The Westinghouse, through industrial relations vice president Robert D. Blasler, has notified the four national unions, which together represent the overwhelming majority of its employees, that its offer of a cost-of-living increase of from one to 2½ cents an hour is good only until June 18.

The CIO-International Union of Electrical Workers, representing 43,000 members in 23 plants, had termed the offer "pitiful." The UE, representing some 17,000 workers, had "refused to dignify the offer with a rejection." The Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions, with about 13,000 members, and the AFL Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers representing 5,500 workers, have not commented on the offer.

Illinois Seen 'Worst' in Tax Load on Worker

CHICAGO.—In this tax-ridden nation, the Illinois working people take the worst beating of all, according to a study just made by the CIO Economic Outlook.

The explanation for that lies in Illinois' sales tax, which accounts for 55 percent of the state's total revenue, the highest sum levied by this means of any state in the union.

This type of tax, the CIO pointed out, "eats into the living standards of the poorest, without impairing the luxury standards of those who have the most."

★

ILLINOIS is one of the few states which does not derive a cent of revenue from high individual incomes or from corporation profits.

Said the CIO survey: "There is overwhelming evidence that it is the state governments, so often dominated by special privilege groups, which have deliberately corrupted their revenue systems in order to shift the heaviest tax burden on low and middle-income families."

Monopolies Gouge Workers, Farmers

The Business Review for May, monthly publication of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, has some rather startling figures on prices.

It shows that whereas prices received by farmers for their products dropped 8 percent in the last year, the housewife did not benefit. The Business Review points out that the cost of food rose 3 percent.

What these figures really prove is that the monopolies continue to gouge both the workers and the farmers.

The federal Department of Agriculture in a report a few weeks ago forecast a further drop in farm income. This, however, does not mean that the workers will have more food on their tables, because no government agency dares forecast a drop in food prices for consumers.

Unemployment Grows in W. Pa. Electrical Industries

WILKINSBURG, Pa.—Growing unemployment is reported by the United Electrical Workers Union (independent) in electrical manufacturing plants in western Pennsylvania.

During the last two months about 2,000 workers have been laid off in the plants of the Union Switch & Signal Co. and the Westinghouse Air Brake Co.

The Stupakoff Ceramics Co. at Greensburg laid off 100 workers last month, mostly young women. The Railway Industrial Co. of the same city cut out the third shift.

The McKinney Hinge Co., Pittsburgh, dismissed over 100 employees in May. It is shifting production from building hardware to auto equipment. The Sylvan Electric Products Corp. is shifting production from its plants at Emporium and Millhall to a newly constructed plant in Shawnee.

'May' Versus 'Must'

PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh Board of Public Education has a neat gimmick to secure payment of its annual \$5 per capita tax by the unemployed.

On the notice which it mails to all residents the unemployed are told to return the form. "Payment of the tax," they are told, "may accompany the form."

Below is a notice that a \$25 penalty with costs or ten days imprisonment may be assessed for failure, neglect or refusal to file a correct return and pay tax due thereon.

The implied threat of the prison penalty works with many unemployed workers who do not realize the distinction between "may" and "must."

Okla.

Unemployment has hit hardest in Erie, Pa., where thousands have been laid off in recent weeks in the big General Electric plant. The company last week, however, reported that a "reduction" in factory refrigerator inventories would enable operation of the refrigerator department at about half its normal rate the week of June 9. The department had been scheduled for a shutdown that week.

The tremendous campaign conducted by the UE local against projected removal of the refrigerating division to the South contributed to the company's decision to keep the local plant going.

BURGESSTOWN, Pa.—About 400 miners lost their jobs when the Penow Coal Co. closed strip mines in this locality last month. Another 350 were thrown out of work in the company's deep mine in Brook County, W. Va., which was closed down at the same time. The mines had been producing 7,700 tons of coal daily.

Strikers Bare Lie

PITTSBURGH.—Vice President Henry Alvino of Local 12 AFL Bakery and Confectionary Workers, has accused the strikebound big baking concerns of misleading the public into believing that they offered a 15-cent-an-hour raise, "when the offer actually amounted to less than 11 cents."

The union's demand for its 1,800 members in the eight-week strike was for a 25-cent hourly hike plus a number of "fringe" demands.

Drive Negro Mother to Try Suicide

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT. — While Councilman Charles Oakman and his crew of yes-men on the City Council were voting themselves expense accounts of \$2,000 a year to pay for "85 roast beef ban-

quets", a 40-year-old destitute Negro mother was stopped last week a few minutes before she intended to throw herself and three children into the Detroit River.

The Negro mother, Rosa L.

Newton of 544 Wilkins, said that she had planned to drown herself and the children because:

"There's no need for me to go on living, I have no food and I have been removed from the welfare rolls."

She was taken to the Receiving Hospital where she was interviewed by a psychiatrist who still with nothing eat, released her. The hospital said the children were clean and neat but wouldn't comment on whether they were hungry. They are Leonard 5, Alphonso 3, and Leon 4. Mrs. Newton has two other sons, Edward, who is in the Army, and Arthur, 18, who has been helping but cannot carry the load.

Mrs. Newton was driven off the welfare rolls because of the "economy" engineering by the Board of Commerce, pushed by Mayor Cobo and Councilman Oakman and publicized by the Detroit Free Press and one of its "reporters," Fred Tew, now promoted to writing editorials on "relief chiseling."

She was one of many thousands, especially Negro families, who have been hounded, screened, spied upon, had their relief checks cut to the bone, by these Board of Commerce, Cobo-Oakman-Free Press blood hunts.

Detroit workers have been forced into crime, women forced into prostitution to keep food in the mouths of their children. And Mrs. Newton chose suicide.

Meanwhile Oakman and the City Hall clique in the Council were frothing at the mouth this week because someone in the auditor's office opposed the Councilmen's \$2,200 bonus.

The May 9th issue of the De-

troit Free Press reported that Oakman and his white supremacist pal, William Rogell, also a councilman each charged the City of Detroit \$100 to go to a Municipal convention at Mackinac Island. John Witherspoon of the corporation counsel's office charged the city \$12, Auditor General Tobin, also a welfare hunter, spent \$21.85.

Then there is Oakman's elegant home at 18329 Oak Drive, between Pickford and Curtis. Ceiling price or current value is estimated by the Blake Real Estate at a minimum of \$25,000 and a maximum of \$30,000. But the 1948 and 1949 assessed valuation of the house, garage and lands totals only \$12,060.

Who is the real "chiseler?"

Judge Skillman Denies Warrant Against Cop Who Killed Negro, 18

DETROIT. — Records Court Judge Skillman last week denied a petition asking that a warrant be issued for the arrest of Policeman Paul Gyetvai who shot and killed an 18-year-old Negro youth, Walter Washam, on Oct. 26, 1951.

Findings of the Coroner's Jury had been that "unlawful means were used and that therefore we cannot absolve the officer from criminal intent." Prosecutor Gerald O'Brien, Democratic bigwig, had refused to issue the warrant which would have been taken for granted if the killer had been a civilian. Now Republican Skillman did likewise.

Judge Skillman denied the warrant on grounds that the Washam family had not brought the petition in "good faith." He refused, however, to permit either parent to take the stand to be questioned as to their motives, as proposed by

their lawyer, Dean Robb of Goodman, Crockett, Eden and Robb.

The judge's arbitrary pronouncement that the Washams were not acting in "good faith" is not a legal basis to deny a warrant. Nevertheless, the judge pressed the point, claiming that the Civil Rights Congress (whose interest in the case is quite irrelevant to the question of Gyetvai's guilt) would pack the court and cause "scenes" as at the Foley Square trial of the 11 Communists. Assistant Prosecutor William Bolio brought on this diatribe by producing a copy of a CRC leaflet and charging CRC had packed the Coroner's inquest.

The petition for a warrant will probably be taken to the State Supreme Court by the Committee for Justice in the Washam Case, largely made up of young Washam's friends, neighbors and relatives.

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Failure to Fight for Wage Hike In Tool-Die Captive Shops Nets Ford \$7,909,200 a Year

DETROIT. — By refusing to take the leadership in the fight for a 28½c an hour wage increase for Tool and Die workers in captive shops, UAW President Walter Reuther is saving the Ford Motor Company \$7,909,200 a year.

Here's how it works out. T-D workers in outside jobbing shops get around \$3 an hour, while in Ford's, General Motors, Briggs, Chrysler, Budd etc. the rate is around \$2.35 an hour, a 65c an hour difference in wages.

T-D workers in Ford are credited with 52 hours a week. Fifty-two times 65c gives a total of \$33.80 a week lost by a tool and die maker each week in Ford.

Multiply \$33.80 by 52 weeks and you find that Reuther's failure to fight to eliminate this wage differential helps the company save \$1,757.60 a year per worker. There are 4,500 skilled workers in Ford Rouge; 4,500 times \$1,757.60 and it comes to \$7,909,200 a year for Ford.

Instead of fighting for that money, Reuther goes into Tool and Die and removes two of the outstanding union committee, Tom Jelley and Max Cinzori. The

'charge' that they were "subservient" to the Communist Party.

Jelley and Cinzori were both subpoenaed by the Un-American Committee during its witchhunt here and refused to be stoolpigeons.

Both of them carry one of the highest badges of honor among Ford workers, having been fired back in the 1930s for union organizing. Jelley has been union committeeman in Tool and Die for 11 years in the same department, the workers always re-electing him. It is known as the most militant and best organized department with the best working conditions.

In Press Steel, where pending layoffs loom and speedup is more prevalent than in most buildings, Reuther moves to oust four union committeemen, all of whom were pioneer organizers and leaders of the 1941 strike at Ford, the same as Jelley and Cinzori. The Press Steel committeemen are Walter Brown, Negro worker, Curly Stephenchenko, Bagrad Vartanian, and Walter Bytoko.

Tell Ford to Find Work for Iron Mountain Workers He Dumped

LANSING. — Pressured by the poverty among 1,800 jobless Ford workers in the Upper Peninsula town of Iron Mountain who lost their jobs when Ford moved his plant out, the State Legislature passed a resolution telling Henry Ford he had a duty to the community to find work for the unemployed.

The resolution passed both the House and Senate and was introduced by Rep. James Goulette (Rep) of Iron Mountain.

Ford in the most brutal and callous manner closed his Iron Mountain plant more than a year ago and moved the work elsewhere, leaving a couple of thousand workers and their families who had bought homes and were raising children in the community, to face a future of unemployment and poverty. Things now have come to such a pass that many hundreds of the workers, long

since having exhausted unemployment compensation (20 weeks) are on relief rolls getting only a few dollars and actually starving.

Little or nothing has been done by the brass hats of the UAW-CIO except to make noises of sympathy.

DENY '600' LEADERS HEARING

DEARBORN. — Five Ford shop leaders have been denied a hearing before the UAW International Union Executive Board. They were removed from their posts in the plant by action of the Administrators appointed by Walter Reuther.

They are Dave Moore, vice-president, Axle; Nelson Davis, vice-president, Foundry; John Gallo, recording secretary, and Paul Boatn, president, Motor, and

Ed Lock, president, Plactic.

All told, 15 shop leaders have been removed arbitrarily from the posts to which workers elected them and no hearing has been allowed them. The five had appealed to the recent session of the International Executive Board for the hearing guaranteed them under the UAW Constitution. Other workers removed have also applied for hearings and expect the same autocratic treatment.

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INDEPENDENCE DAY PICNIC

Sunday, July 6th—Arcadia Park

Out Michigan Ave. to Telegraph; turn left, go to Wick Road; follow sign to Arcadia Park

CONSUMERS MOBILIZE TO FIGHT INFLATIONARY COSTS

DETROIT. — Government-sponsored inflation, spiralling food costs to a record high and artificially maintaining the war economy, has caused the Greater Detroit Consumers Council to open up a new offensive against rising prices.

Recognizing that workers, victims of a wage cut because of the phony BLS index, must fight on

both the wage and price front, the Council has now undertaken a mass membership drive. Then, with thousands of members on the job, the Council by organized buying and non-buying can beat back inflationary prices.

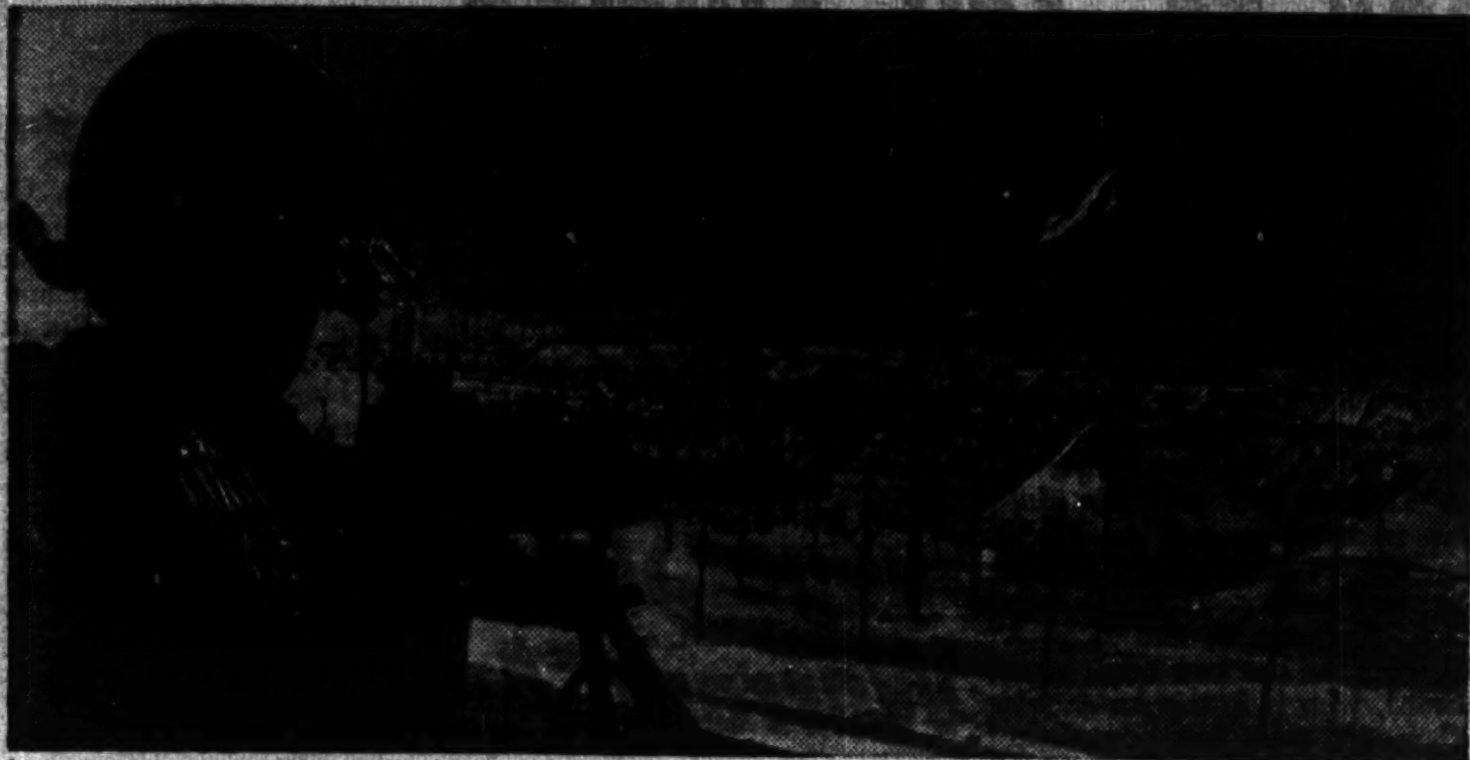
The Council will also maintain full time headquarters, now located temporarily at 1709 Ford phony BLS index, must fight on Building.

Steel Ranks Solid; Capitol Plots New Strikebreaking

— See Page 3 —

STATE CIO HITS TRUCKS ACT

— See Page 3 —



KOREAN PRISONERS in Koje Island's Compound 70 were only playing a soccer game when this picture was taken, but Army authorities mounted a machine gun which points at the center of the game. This is the camp where hundreds of the POWs were killed.

Admit POW Killings at Koje

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

AFTER Gens. Dodd and Colson were censured and demoted for admitting to the slaughter of Korean and Chinese POWs on Koje Island, Army Secretary Frank Pace acknowledged before a secret Senate hearing that such killings had, in fact, taken place. What's more, Pace agreed that the U. S. Government wouldn't stand a chance with any international tribunal which might study the case.

The story of Pace's testimony, along with that of Army Chief of Staff Collins before the Senate Armed Services Committee came to light this week in the nationally-syndicated column of Robert S. Allen.

"The Senate Armed Services Committee has suppressed the most significant information it received regarding the Koje Island riots," Allen wrote.

WHAT was deliberately kept from the American people was the Pace-Collins confession that "hot-headed" South Korean guards "killed and wounded a considerable number of prisoners shortly before ex-Gen. Dodd was seized by the POWs."

This "undisclosed incident," said Allen, "was also the reason why" Gen. Colson, who succeeded Dodd as commandant of the Koje Island POW camp, signed the

statement "in which he admitted that PWs had been killed."

On the strength of the Allen report, Americans can only see in the demotion of Colson and Dodd and the statement by Supreme Commander Gen. Mark Clark that Colson had been "forced" to acknowledge non-existent mistreatment of POWs, a deliberate fraud on the American people.

And if the truth has in this instance been suppressed, what reason do Americans have to believe in the Washington claims that POWs were not forcibly screened to "request" that they not be sent home after the war—the issue on which the Truman government is refusing to sign a truce?

MEANWHILE, the Allen report showed what a mockery it has been for Washington to denounce the Koreans and Chinese for an alleged unwillingness to submit the whole POW issue to an international body.

Part of the suppressed report of the Senate Committee which Allen reproduced included this exchange between Pace and Sen. Wayne Morse, Oregon Republican: "Mr. Secretary, would you say it is accurate to state that a number of prisoners, who made insulting remarks and threw stones at their South Korean guards, were shot to death by hotheads among these guards?"

(Neither Mr. Pace nor Mr. Morse mentioned, at least as far as Allen's report revealed, the role of Pentagon troops on Koje Island.)

"I believe that would be a fair statement," conceded Pace.

"Now let us suppose," continued Morse, "that this incident was placed before an international tribunal. Based on the information we have, do you think our case would fare very well before such a tribunal?"

"No, I do not," admitted Pace.

ALSO this week, U. S. press correspondents quoted Radio Peking as saying that Korean and Chinese representatives at the Panmunjom truce talks had made "many major concessions and have put forward a completely reasonable compromise proposal" on the question of prisoner exchange.

This report was at complete variance with Washington claims that the Koreans and Chinese have adamantly refused to consider any alteration in their demand for a general repatriation of all prisoners.

What was immediately clear, however, was that once again the American people have been either misinformed, deprived of, or belatedly given the facts on what is happening in Korea.

State Dept. Now Admits Rhee a Liar

By JOHN PITTMAN

The regime on whose word President Truman has sent the sons of a million United States families to Korea and has spent \$15,000,000,000 (billions) of taxpayers' funds has now been called a liar by the State Department. This regime is the so-called Republic of South Korea, headed by Syngman Rhee, 77-year-old crony of Gen. MacArthur and Chiang Kai-shek.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Pusan on May 31, "U. S. diplomatic sources here have called the government's Red charges 'eyewash'."

The so-called "Red charges" in questions were claims by Syngman Rhee spokesmen that—according to the same AP dispatch—"Communist elements were trying to overthrow the regime and form a coalition government with Red Korea."

(Significantly, the same kind of "Red charges" are being made at this very moment in France by the Pinay regime, in Japan by the Yoshida regime, in the Philippines by the Quirino mob, in West Germany by Adenauer and the Nazi generals, in South Africa by the Malanazis, and even in the U. S. by Smith Act prosecutors in Los Angeles and New York.)

Syngman Rhee's "home minister," that is, police superintendent Lee Bum Suk, made the "Red charges" last Friday in trying to alibi Rhee's defiance of a 98 to 3 vote by the National Assembly ordering him to end it. Under the

pretext of the "Communist conspiracy" and with the powers he enjoys through martial law, Rhee's police have jailed 22 persons, 11 of them Assemblymen. About 40 other Assemblymen have avoided arrest and prison only by making themselves unavailable.

Rhee yesterday ordered the arrest of Koh Chai, an editor of the Oriental Daily on charges that he was responsible for an editorial criticizing the government.

The Rhee regime has also defied the various UN and U. S. organizations which have been trying to get it at least to put up an appearance of being democratic. On Sunday, Rhee spokesmen accused their allies of "interfering with the internal affairs" of the South Korean regime, and threatened to oust from South Korea the U. S. Information Service, the Pusan branch of the Voice of America, and the UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

United States diplomatic sources in Pusan, according to the AP dispatch, "expressed the opinion that President Rhee was attempting to jail his political opponents so that he could handpick a President next month."

This disposition of the Rhee regime to jail his opponents, even to kill them as tens of thousands were being killed by his police prior to the outbreak of the war,

Yet Truman felt Rhee's word about a "North Korean aggression" on the morning of June 25, 1950, to be all he needed to send American boys into action 7,000 miles from home.

According to the State Department's White Paper, the "first official report" on the outbreak of hostilities in Korea came from Ambassador John Muccio, who was stationed in Seoul. Where did Ambassador Muccio get his information? His cable is explicit on this point:

"According to Korean Army reports which are partly confirmed by Korean Military Advisory Group field advisor reports, North Korean forces invaded Republic of Korea territory at several points this morning."

Muccio, although he and the American military advisers with Rhee's troops were in on the intrigues which culminated in Rhee's provocative attack above the Parallel, did not say which side had actually launched the aggression. Nor did the UN Commission reporting from the spot, even though it had been briefed by Rhee to blame it on the North Koreans.

Nevertheless, the word of Syngman Rhee was sufficient for Truman, Acheson, and of course John Foster Dulles, who had been the trigger-man for the entire provocation. Now it turns out that Syngman Rhee was a liar.

PEACE NOTEBOOK

The Real 'Voice of America'

Some Letters People Write to the Papers

THE REAL "VOICE OF AMERICA" for peace and sanity can now be heard throughout the land. The exciting news from Progressive Party headquarters is that the historic, thrilling, pungent speech made by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois before 16,000 cheering New Yorkers in Madison Square Garden on May 13 was recorded and is now available on records.

This speech was the high point of the opening American Labor Party election rally (the ALP is the New York arm of the national Progressive Party). Nobody who heard it will ever forget it. The packed Garden was on its feet cheering time and again during the speech, and great gusts of laughter swept through the arena as the magnificent 83-year-old Negro scholar and national peace leader ripped the warmakers with rapier-like satire.

Everyone who heard it will want the record to play for groups of fellow New Yorkers who missed it. Non-New Yorkers have a rare treat in store for them in hearing it for the first time. It can be played at meetings, in homes, halls and churches. Imagine these powerful words ringing out to hundreds of thousands in the measured voice of Dr. DuBois:

"What is wrong with the United States? We are an intelligent, rich and powerful nation. Yet today we are confused and frightened. We fear poverty, unemployment and jail. We are suspicious not only of enemies but especially of friends. We shrink from the world and are ready to make war on everybody. Gen. Eisenhower has assured us that 'we can lick the world,' and we are preparing to spend 70 billions of dollars to do it even when we do not know whom to fight or why or how..."

The record is available on a non-breakable vinylite disc, approximately 14 minutes, at \$5 a record from the Progressive Party, 17 W. 45 St., New York, N. Y.

PEACE NOTEBOOK, which runs twice a week in the Daily Worker, has been running letters sent by Americans to their newspapers. Here are several more examples of the great and ever-growing voice of common sense and decency from the grass roots of our land, rejecting the war propaganda they read in the editorials and writing for what is true and right:

In the Louisville Courier Journal:

"We mothers of this nation must stop this needless sacrificing of our children. I cannot be convinced there is danger of war with Russia. I cannot be convinced there is a need for this onerous taxation engulfing our nation. This waste of our children, our finances, our inner spirits, must be stopped. No one has a better right to voice this complaint than an American. . . . Do mothers realize they waste 18 to 21 years raising a son or daughter just to be shipped to the slaughtering pen like so much cattle? Fathers all these years have fed and clothed these children to be cannon fodder. Demand something more of life than bloodshed. Let us make some changes. If this nation is to survive, it is mothers who must step forth to this new national task: Let us go back to the Constitution. . . . War cannot exist without mothers. Let us be human and teach other nations. Let us stop wars. . . . Frances Elizabeth Kelley, North Platte, Nebraska."

HERE IS ANOTHER typical eloquent letter, from a young student at Boston University of Theology to the Boston Herald:

"On May 27, the city of Boston witnessed an overwhelming demonstration of our nation's hypocrisy in its quest for peace. We have all vaguely realized, of course, that the high school students of this city were organized into military cadet units, but it is not until we see an actual demonstration of that organizing, as in this military cadet parade, that we realize that we have been quietly led into the complete militarization of our youth. . . . A third world war is in the making in the schools of this city as much as in any other point of our world. We give our youth uniforms, bands, flags and guns and expect a peaceful world to result. . . . I say it is time to put an end to the corruption of our youth. Train them not in war but in peace. . . . let's stop trying to act the 'peaceful' nation, while we train our youth for only one thing—war! . . . John Ambler, B. U. School of Theology."

A LONG LETTER to the Providence Journal-Bulletin signed by eight members of the Providence Monthly Meeting of Friends, tells of the address by Dr. Kathleen Lonsdale, who visited the Soviet Union last summer with a party of Friends (Quakers). Included in their letter was this paragraph touching the heart of the hoax of "Russian aggression":

"As to war, she said that she met no conditions of war-mindedness among the common people and that those with whom she talked could not understand why we would stockpile atomic bombs unless we were going to use them for aggression. Their imagination could not conceive of stockpiling bombs for defense from themselves."

FORTY-THREE CLEVELAND psychologists, teachers, social workers and others have petitioned for an end to "defense" dog tags for school kids. Heading the list of signers were Dr. William R. Morrow and Dr. Dwight W. Miles, Western Reserve University psychologists; Spencer D. Irwin, associate editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer; Drs. Margaret Lang, Lawrence Tober, Virginia Hopan and Anthony Jansic, all psychologists of Cleveland State Hospital.

The group charged that the youngsters would develop "atom fitters" and said that the authorities were inspiring "hopelessness, despair and the idea that the only thing one can do is hide. . . . The every day insecurities which children feel as a result of economic tendencies and family tensions will be compounded by the aura of afraid expectation which will seem so real because the metal tag is so real," the group added.

In New York City, the School Superintendent was forced to back down from his program of compulsory wearing by school children of the dog tags. The angry protest of parents who did not consider their children to be dogs forced Dr. Jansen to change it to "optional." It's a rare school child you'll see with the dog tag around his neck in New York these days.

Things are getting tough all over for the warmakers. There's a big difference between what the screaming headlines, radio, movies and TV say and what the people actually think.

on the SCOREBOARD

By Lester Rodney

Hornsby's Answer to Cobb

ROGERS HORNSBY, one of the greatest hitters of all times and now manager of the St. Louis Browns, makes a few interesting points in an article in "Look" answering Ty Cobb's blast at modern baseball players.

The Cobb article, you may remember sneered that only two modern players, Musial and Rizzuto, would have been standouts in the "good old days" of Cobb, dismissing such stars as DiMaggio, Williams, Robinson, Campanella, and many others and insulting all modern players by saying they didn't train etc. etc. So great was the kickback at Cobb that the retired Coca Cola millionaire finally had to claim that he hadn't really said all those things, had blue-penciled out some parts of the final manuscript but they went through anyhow.

Hornsby begins with the flat statement that DiMaggio was a much better outfielder than Cobb, a more valuable all round player, one who would be chosen by any manager over Cobb. "He was a force on his team that Cobb never was on his," says Rogers. (The figures show that Cobb played 24 seasons, with three pennant winners. DiMaggio played thirteen seasons and his team won ten pennants).

He says Cobb was "a supremely selfish ballplayer" who was more interested in his own average than the welfare of the team. He was arrogant and subject to no team discipline as a player, which never helps morale.

Here is Hornsby's comparison of DiMaggio and Cobb as players:

"He (DiMaggio) covered a lot more ground and he could throw better. He also had more power at bat. But most of all, DiMaggio had something that was completely lacking in Cobb. I mean the deep sense of team play and team spirit. In his quiet way, DiMaggio was a tremendous competitor in the team sense. It was contagious. The rest of the team felt it and benefited from it, even when DiMaggio himself might not be having a good day."

This would be attested to by the Yankee players. Hornsby then makes his controversial statement—very few have contested Cobb's place in the All Time outfield, based on the record—"DiMaggio over Cobb would have to be the choice of any manager interested in winning pennants and not in-

dividual batting championships."

HORNSBY MAKES some sound observations on the changing game of baseball, a change which Cobb spoke of and then ignored in his brash and ignorant statements. For example, he says you can't compare base running today with base runners of Cobb's time by the number of stolen bases because in this livelier ball and long hit era a base runner does not get a free head to steal as often.

He also makes the valid point that "players of natural ability and intelligence, like DiMaggio and Williams, would have adapted their batting to fit the conditions of the dead ball, just as Cobb did." Says, it is rather interesting to think of Williams, with his camera eyes and quick reflexes batting for percentage alone against the dead ball. Mind you, Ted hit over .400 while a pull hitting slugger knocking in the runs like Cobb never did.

If the ball had been lively when Cobb came up, Hornsby says, Ty would have done some swinging for the fences himself.

As for Cobb's nonsense about the "fortitude" of the old timers of his day against the moderns, Hornsby says, "He talks about Lou Gehrig's fortitude in the face of a killing disease as if the famed Yankee first baseman was somebody from the dead ball era. Gehrig didn't get into the regular Yankee lineup until 1925, five years after the lively ball came in."

As to the criticism of modern managers, Hornsby refers to the well established opinion that Cobb was a very poor manager and handler of men who couldn't understand why every player didn't or couldn't do everything exactly as the Great Cobb had done it. "Considering his record and shortcomings as a manager," says Rogers, "Where does Cobb come off pointing at managers today?"

And Hornsby asks incredulously: "Does Cobb honestly believe Robinson, of the Brooklyn Dodgers, with his speed, power and fire, wouldn't have been a star in the old days?"

Rogers might have added "with his marvellous fielding and cooperative team leadership." And we might ask Hornsby, as well as Cobb, "what's the matter with Roy Campanella, just the best catcher of modern times."

POSTPONE FRAMEUP TRIAL OF GREEK UNIONIST TO AUG.

The court-martial of Tony Ambatielos, Greek Seamen's leader and his nine fellow unionists in Athens, scheduled to begin on May 16, 1952 has been postponed until August 21.

This immediate victory was won by the defense on the ground that their attorneys had not been permitted to see the dossier on the case until two weeks before the scheduled trial and therefore, did not have sufficient time to prepare an adequate reply to the charges.

Ambatielos, was sentenced to death in 1948 by the anti-labor Greek Government for his refusal to sell out the membership of his union by signing a government proposed contract that would reduce their conditions to the pre-war level, which was one of starvation.

The execution of these 10 labor leaders was prevented by world wide protest, including the direct intervention of the then United Nations President, Herbert Evans.

They requested a retrial by ci-

vilian court under the new clemency measures. Instead, the government announced that they would be retried by the same kind of military court which previously sentenced them to death.

MAP TOKIO STRIKE ON ANTI-LABOR LAWS

TOKYO (ALN).—The All-Japan Electric Industry Workers Union convention voted to take a leading role in the pending third general strike against anti-labor bills under consideration in parliament. The bills, under which unions can be liquidated and strikes banned, have already passed the lower house. The recent general strikes participated in by Japan's major labor organizations, were called to protest the anti-subversive activities bill. The third strike, scheduled for early June, is aimed at fighting the bills for revision of the three basic labor laws in addition to the anti-subversive bill.

Find War Cost Hikes Taxes to One Third Of Worker's Labor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — If you work for a living, almost one-third of your working day goes to pay taxes. And chances are you paid a total of \$816 in all kinds of taxes last year. This estimate appeared in a study, "Some Hidden Aspects of the Tax System," by Union Research and Information Service.



Millions of Families Going Broke, BLS Study Indicates

WASHINGTON, D. C. (FP).

—Millions of U. S. workers and their families are either eating up credit, going broke or living substandard lives, according to the family budget study just released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The report, designed to show how much it costs the U.S. worker to maintain himself, his wife and two children in a city, showed that in October, 1951, the cost was \$3,812 a year in New Orleans and \$4,454 in Washington.

These figures, based on BLS consumer price index rates which all organized labor insists fail to reflect the full rise in the cost of living, reveal even within this limitation rises of 40 and 50 percent in the cost of raising a family between March, 1946, when the first workers' family budget was published, and October, 1951. The BLS consumer price index itself has risen from 187.4 in October, 1951, date of the budget study, to 188 in March, 1952.

Manufacturing workers in February, 1952, received average weekly earnings of \$67.03. If the worker kept his job all year he would receive \$3,485.56. This income is nearly \$400 less than the cost of maintaining the family in the lowest cost city, New Orleans.

Further insight into the worker's budgetary problem is obtained from a study of what the BLS considers a "modest but adequate" family budget for a breadwinner aged 38, his wife, 36, who is a homemaker, a boy, 18, in high school and a girl, 8, in grade school.

The family lives in a separate five-room house or apartment with running hot and cold water "at least one window in each room" and electric lights. The wife does all the cooking, cleaning and laundry without help. She has a gas or electric stove, a mechanical refrigerator and a washing machine. The family has a "small radio."

meat "several times a week for dinner" if the cheapest cuts are purchased. For the family of four the budget allows two 5-cent ice cream cones, one 5-cent candy bar, two bottles of soft drinks and one bottle of beer each week.

The husband is allowed one heavy wool suit every two years, one light wool suit every three years, and five shirts and two pairs of shoes each year. The wife gets one heavy wool coat every four years, four dresses and three pairs of shoes a year. The boy gets one sweater or jacket, two pairs of pants, three shirts and three pairs of shoes each year. The girl gets one snowsuit or heavy coat every two years, four dresses and four pairs of shoes each year.

The family buys one daily and Sunday newspaper and 32 copies of some magazine each year, but no books.

"A telephone in the dwelling is not required," the BLS says, but allowance is made for three local phone calls a week. No automobile is included, but provision is made for public transportation to work and school and one trip out of town for a vacation or visit "every three or four years." Provision for medical, dental care and insurance is at a minimum.

Labor leaders pointed out that with yearly income far below even these meager standards, the best a family can do is send the mother to work and leave the children without adequate supervision or housekeeping.

Variations in housing costs were the chief element in differing costs among the 34 cities studied. Housing costs ranged from \$581 a year in New Orleans to \$1,034 in Washington. Although heating cost was included in housing, the housing cost in Houston, Tex., the warmest city studied, was higher than in Milwaukee, the coldest.

Pointing out that most people have no idea how much they pay in taxes, the study shows that in addition to straight income taxes, workers shoulder one-third of the corporate income tax in the form of higher prices and lower wages and are also socked with excise, payroll, state and local taxes.

From the average manufacturing worker who made \$65 a week last year, open and hidden taxes added up to \$816. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a worker's family living in a city needs \$4,347 to get through a year. The average worker's family, however, had an income of \$3,380 last year, leaving it \$967 below the BLS budget. Yet after this family paid its \$816 tax bill, it had only \$2,564 to live on and it could only dream about the modest BLS budget.

What do workers get in return for the taxes they pay? Less and less, according to the study. In 1939, for example, the group earning under \$5,000 a year—and that's the great majority of Americans—paid a total of \$2.4 billion in federal taxes. But the government spent \$4.5 billion on such welfare items as social security, health, schools and housing that year.

CHEATED OF BILLIONS

In 1951, however, workers paid out three times more in taxes than they got back in benefits. Their combined federal taxes totaled \$16.2 billion, but the government spent only \$4.9 billion on welfare.

Eighty-five percent of the tax dollar is budgeted for cost of past wars and the present mobilization program. Enormity of mobilization costs are pointed up in the survey, which notes that the \$65 billion annual war budget exceeds the total income of the 23 million families earning below \$3,500 a year. Those 23 million families account for 51 percent of all the families in the U. S.

"The poor cannot dodge taxes," the survey says. "Just try to dodge a sales tax, an excise tax, a withholding tax or a property tax paid as part of your rent. It can't be done. But the rich do evade taxes."

RICH DODGE TAXES

The survey gives some illustrations of how the rich dodge taxes and shift the burden onto already overtaxed working people.

The top five percent of Americans (those making \$7,500 a year and over) receive 77 percent of all dividends. But a report by the National Bureau of Economic Research shows that 24 percent of all dividends in a typical year, 1946, were not reported on income tax returns.

The same top five percent receives 38 percent of all rent income. But these property owners failed to report 55 percent of total rent income tax returns. The rich receive the bulk of all interest payments; the top five percent received 42 percent of the total, but in the year studied they failed to report 63 percent of total interest payments on their income returns.

Union Research estimates that in addition to these ways of dodging taxes, the wealthy save \$6 billion a year by taking advantage of legal loopholes in tax laws.

Another well-hidden aspect of the U. S. tax system is that the rich collect the taxes for the government from the poor. The study

Paul Robeson Sings at Met Saturday

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Steel Ranks Solid; Capitol Plots New Strikebreaking

— See Page 3 —

PHILADELPHIA. — Paul Robeson, internationally famed artist and fighter for peace, sings at The "Met," Broad and Poplar Sts., Saturday evening, June 7, after a tour of the country that has reaffirmed his leadership as an artist and champion of peaceful co-existence among nations.

The recent international demonstration attended by 40,000 Americans and Canadians on the border showed the popular will for an immediate peace settlement in Asia and in Europe.

Mr. Robeson's Philadelphia concert, commemorating his 54th birthday, is sponsored by Freedom Associates, publishers of the Negro monthly paper, Freedom.



PAUL ROBESON

Monopolies Gouge Workers, Farmers

The Business Review for May, monthly publication of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, has some rather startling figures on prices.

It shows that whereas prices received by farmers for their products dropped 8 percent in the last year, the housewife did not benefit. The Business Review points out that the cost of food rose 3 percent.

What these figures really prove is that the monopolies continue to gouge both the workers and the farmers.

The federal Department of Agriculture in a report a few weeks ago forecast a further drop in farm income. This, however, does not mean that the workers will have more food on their tables, because no government agency dares forecast a drop in food prices for consumers.

War Economy in Pa. Provokes Stoppages

PHILADELPHIA.—The war economy is provoking mounting resistance among Pennsylvania workers. Recent demonstrations against prices, wages, war taxes, and working conditions among AFL, CIO and independent union workers include the following:

STEEL: Three thousand Diesel shop workers engaged in a stoppage lasting several days. Provoked by arbitrary firings and "disciplinary" actions, the stoppage reflected an accumulation of grievances against company efforts to divide Baldwin workers on overtime, seniority and other contract provisions.

The key demand of Baldwin, as with all steel workers, is a substantial wage raise. Steel workers throughout Pennsylvania are fed up with company refusal to grant the pay increase awarded by the War Labor Board.

ELECTRICAL: Stoppages at Westinghouse, involving up to

6,000 United Electrical Workers (independent), were provoked by company chiseling on the bonus incentive plan, and refusal to meet the union's opposition to overtime work on Saturdays and Sundays.

BUILDING TRADES: AFL Building Trades workers are fighting the open shop at the huge Levittown housing project at Morrisville. An injunction against mass picketing, and 40 state troopers have been used against angry workers protesting scab rates.

COMMUNICATIONS: Local AFL Commercial Telegraphers voted 440 to 73 against the settlement that ended the 52-day strike. More than half the national membership refused to vote in the election that ratified pay increases dependent on the government's granting higher rates.

While the actions cited may seem to be over minor issues; rising prices, higher taxes and the bitter struggles necessary to gain the slightest wage increase are the basic issues involved.

Textile Workers Unity A MOTHER WRITES: Irks Bosses' Press

PHILADELPHIA. — The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin was rather upset when the Philadelphia Joint Board of the CIO Textile Workers Union unanimously decided to remain in the CIO last week. This action reversed the decision of the Joint Board made on May 17 to join the AFL United Textile Workers Union.

In reporting this move for unity by the textile workers the Bulletin said: "When the revolt started it was hoped that virtually all the workers would join the insurgents."

While the Bulletin expresses the bosses' displeasure that the textile workers want unity, the textile workers themselves are showing in Philadelphia as well as throughout the country that they will not be split.

JOSEPH HUETER, joint board manager of the CIO Textile Workers Union of Philadelphia, stated that the fight for democracy in the CIO textile union would continue within that union.

At a mass meeting of 800 textile workers, Emil Rieve, national president of the CIO Textile Workers Union, stated that he would not interfere with the attempts of the textile workers to better their union.

Hands Off Fletcher Mills

4,600,000 oppose the extradition of Fletcher Mills, a Negro fur unionist, to Alabama. Turn to Page 3 of the Magazine Section for the story of Fletcher Mills seven-year fight for freedom.

Raps Contract

Louis Shapiro, president of Local 8, AFL Commercial Telegraphers, has termed the recently accepted national contract "lousy." He charged that a clause in the agreement would exclude 1,800 present union members from future membership. "That," he declared, "builds up the company's strike-breaking force." The local rejected the contract four to one.

Milk for Our Children — Not Guns!

Philadelphia.
Editor, Penna. Worker:

Recently you published a few news items on some action taken by a group of South Philadelphia mothers on the curtailing of the federal milk subsidy.

I am taking the liberty of passing on more information so that other areas of Eastern Pennsylvania can perhaps take note.

Over 3,000 signatures were obtained on a petition demanding increased federal subsidies for the school milk and hot lunch program, in a relatively short time, in a small area.

In canvassing for these signatures a number of women upon seeing the character of the petition asked that they be left with them and that they would have them filled in their block so that the canvassers could cover another block.

In this manner several blocks were covered in a short time.

Many civic organizations and trade unions have been mailed

petitions and sample resolutions and in almost all cases there has been a favorable response.

To show how really necessary it is that this milk subsidy be appropriated let me cite the example of one principal who refused to support the movement at first, saying that he did not think the price increase would affect the milk consumption very much.

He found that there had been almost a 50 percent drop in sales of the milk in his school alone. Whereas 150 bottles of milk had been sold before the increase only 85 pupils could afford milk since then. The increase was from five cents for a half pint to seven cents for a half pint.

In schools of the low-income family neighborhoods, the situation is even more serious. Those children that need it most are the ones most seriously affected.

It is urgent that we have speedy action to get messages and delegations to our Congressmen, as this appropriation will be made in the

early part of June.

If the hot lunch subsidy is not substantially increased or doubled, the milk subsidy will be out completely.

The present funds will only cover the hot lunch program due to the higher prices of food, increased number of schools and enrollments.

The best defense and future of our country is healthy children and adults. More money for milk—not guns!

A MOTHER.

Reader Points Way To Negro-White Unity

PHILADELPHIA.
Editor:

I read with deep concern in the May 18 edition of the Pennsylvania Worker, the news article relating to the heroism of Mr. Joseph Mander.

This being a progressive paper that brings forth the advanced position on Negro-white unity, the shallowness in which this article treats the question is surprising.

What are the impressions one gets from reading this article? 1) That anyone is amazed that a Negro could be a hero when a white person is being saved. 2) That Negro-white unity can be won by praising to the highest one Negro hero and his family.

While giving due recognition to

the heroism of Mr. Mander—and it was a heroic deed which should raise the sympathy of the community—let us not be led into a trap of substituting this for Negro-white unity. If we do we will fall into the same camp as the political hucksters, who hope to use this as an opportunity to ride into office on the backs of the dead hero's wife and family.

What must be the basis for Negro-white unity? I think the problem is three fold. 1) A united struggle for Negro representation in government. 2) A struggle for unity for jobs for Negroes, upgrading, etc. 3) A struggle for unity for adequate housing fac-

(Continued on Back Page)

Victory Spurs Jimcrow Fight

Special to the Penna. Worker:

A MAJOR ROUND in the war against Jimcrow education in Delaware was won in March when Collins J. Seitz, judge of the Chancellor's Court, ordered an early end to the segregated school systems of Claymont, a steel town between Wilmington and Chester, and Hockessin, a rural village 12 miles southwest of Wilmington, once a stop on the Underground Railroad.

This victory climaxed a year-old fight by the Negro people and their progressive white allies. Spearheading the campaign were the Delaware chapter of the NAACP, led by Louis L. Redding, a local Negro attorney, the Negro Churches, certain white church leaders, and other community organizations.

The white supremacists of Delaware are now attempting to use and influence the Department of Education and the State Supreme Court to delay the immediate enforcement of this decision. They now argue that white children can not be asked to attend the inferior Negro schools—these same schools they previously insisted were "separate but equal."

Negro parents and progressive whites are mobilizing public sentiment against these delaying hypothetical tactics and in support of the immediate execution of the present court ruling.

Simultaneously with their fight for the enforcement of the March

decision, the Negro people and their allies are preparing to tackle new tasks in their struggle for equality in education.

Because of the smallness of the Hockessin school district all High School students, both Negro and white, need to attend school in Wilmington. The white students, however, travel on a free school bus. The Negro children pay to ride the regular commercial bus line. The white children get practically door-to-door service, being returned home by 3:30. The Negro children congregate at the one bus stop in Hockessin, getting to school from the Wilmington bus station either by walking almost a mile or by paying 12 cents more to ride the local bus. After school they return home in the same manner, the earliest bus to Hockessin leaving at 4:15 and getting them home close to 5:00.

The Negro parents who watch from their windows the white children at play in their yards, while their own children still wander the streets of Wilmington, are resolved that this is one inequality that must end by September.

NEGRO PARENTS of other school districts are preparing to take up the fight against Jimcrow education, and there is a growing determination among all Delaware Negroes to make this a major election issue this year.



KOREAN PRISONERS in Kojé Island's Compound 76 were only playing a soccer game when this picture was taken, but Army authorities mounted a machine gun which points at the center of the game. This is the camp where numbers of the POWs were killed.

Admit POW Killings at Kojé

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

AFTER Gens. Dodd and Colson were censured and demoted for admitting to the slaughter of Korean and Chinese POWs on Kojé Island, Army Secretary Frank Pace acknowledged before a secret Senate hearing that such killings had, in fact, taken place. What's more, Pace agreed that the U. S. Government wouldn't stand a chance with any international tribunal which might study the case.

The story of Pace's testimony, along with that of Army Chief of Staff Collins before the Senate Armed Services Committee came to light this week in the nationally-syndicated column of Robert S. Allen.

"The Senate Armed Services Committee has suppressed the most significant information it received regarding the Kojé Island riots," Allen wrote.

WHAT was deliberately kept from the American people was the Pace-Collins confession that "hot-headed" South Korean guards "killed and wounded a considerable number of prisoners shortly before ex-Gen. Dodd was seized by the POWs."

This "undisclosed incident," said Allen, "was also the reason why" Gen. Colson, who succeeded Dodd as commandant of the Kojé Island POW camp, signed the

statement "in which he admitted that PWs had been killed."

On the strength of the Allen report, Americans can only see in the demotion of Colson and Dodd and the statement by Supreme Commander Gen. Mark Clark that Colson had been "forced" to acknowledge non-existent mistreatment of POWs, a deliberate fraud on the American people.

And if the truth has in this instance been suppressed, what reason do Americans have to believe in the Washington claims that POWs were not forcibly screened to "request" that they not be sent home after the war—the issue on which the Truman government is refusing to sign a truce?

MEANWHILE, the Allen report showed what a mockery it has been for Washington to denounce the Koreans and Chinese for an alleged unwillingness to submit the whole POW issue to an international body.

Part of the suppressed report of the Senate Committee which Allen reproduced included this exchange between Pace and Sen. Wayne Morse, Oregon Republican:

"Mr. Secretary, would you say it is accurate to state that a number of prisoners, who made insulting remarks and threw stones at their South Korean guards, were shot to death by hotheads among these guards?"

(Neither Morse nor Pace mentioned, at least as far as Allen's report revealed, the role of Pentagon troops on Kojé Island.)

"I believe that would be a fair statement," conceded Pace.

"Now let us suppose," continued Morse, "that this incident was placed before an international tribunal. Based on the information we have, do you think our case would fare very well before such a tribunal?"

"No, I do not," admitted Pace.

ALSO this week, U. S. press correspondents quoted Radio Peking as saying that Korean and Chinese representatives at the Panmunjom truce talks had made "many major concessions and have put forward a completely reasonable compromise proposal" on the question of prisoner exchange.

This report was at complete variance with Washington claims that the Koreans and Chinese have adamantly refused to consider any alteration in their demand for a general repatriation of all prisoners.

What was immediately clear, however, was that once again the American people have been either misinformed, deprived of, or belatedly given the facts on what is happening in Korea.

State Dept. Now Admits Rhee a Liar

By JOHN PITTMAN

The regime on whose word President Truman has sent the sons of a million United States families to Korea and has spent \$15,000,000,000 (billions) of taxpayers' funds has now been called a liar by the State Department. This regime is the so-called Republic of South Korea, headed by Syngman Rhee, 77-year-old crony of Gen. MacArthur and Chiang Kai-shek.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Pusan on May 31, "U. S. diplomatic sources here have called the government's Red charges 'eyewash'."

The so-called "Red charges" in questions were claims by Syngman Rhee spokesmen that—according to the same AP dispatch—"Communist elements were trying to overthrow the regime and form a coalition government with Red Korea."

(Significantly, the same kind of "Red charges" are being made at this very moment in France by the Pinay regime, in Japan by the Yoshida regime, in the Philippines by the Quirino mob, in West Germany by Adenauer and the Nazi generals, in South Africa by the Malanazis, and even in the U. S. by Smith Act prosecutors in Los Angeles and New York.)

Syngman Rhee's "home minister," that is, police superintendent Lee Bum Suk, made the "Red charges" last Friday in trying to alibi Rhee's defiance of a 98 to 8 vote by the National Assembly ordering him to resign. Under the

pretext of the "Communist conspiracy" and with the powers he enjoys through martial law, Rhee's police have jailed 22 persons, 11 of them Assemblymen. About 40 other Assemblymen have avoided arrest and prison only by making themselves unavailable.

Rhee yesterday ordered the arrest of Koh Chai, an editor of the Oriental Daily on charges that he was responsible for an editorial criticizing the government.

The Rhee regime has also defied the various UN and U.S. organizations which have been trying to get it at least to put up an appearance of being democratic. On Sunday, Rhee spokesmen accused their allies of "interfering with the internal affairs" of the South Korean regime, and threatened to oust from South Korea the U.S. Information Service, the Pusan branch of the Voice of America, and the UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

United States diplomatic sources in Pusan, according to the AP dispatch, "expressed the opinion that President Rhee was attempting to jail his political opponents so that he could handpick a President next month."

This disposition of the Rhee regime to jail his opponents, even to kill them as tens of thousands were being killed by his police prior to the outbreak of the war, is a clear indication of the

Yet Truman felt Rhee's word about a "North Korean aggression" on the morning of June 25, 1950, to be all he needed to send American boys into action 7,000 miles from home.

According to the State Department's White Paper, the "first official report" on the outbreak of hostilities in Korea came from Ambassador John Muccio, who was stationed in Seoul. Where did Ambassador Muccio get his information? His cable is explicit on this point:

"According to Korean Army reports which are partly confirmed by Korean Military Advisory Group field advisor reports, North Korean forces invaded Republic of Korea territory at several points this morning."

Muccio, although he and the American military advisers with Rhee's troops were in on the intrigues which culminated in Rhee's provocative attack above the Parallel, did not say which side had actually launched the aggression. Nor did the UN Commission reporting from the spot, even though it had been briefed by Rhee to blame it on the North Koreans.

Nevertheless, the word of Syngman Rhee was sufficient for Truman, Acheson, and of course John Foster Dulles, who had been the trigger-man for the entire provocation. Now it turns out that Syngman Rhee is a liar. But

PEACE NOTEBOOK

- The Real 'Voice of America'
- Some Letters People Write to the Papers

THE REAL "VOICE OF AMERICA" for peace and sanity can now be heard throughout the land. The exciting news from Progressive Party headquarters is that the historic, thrilling, pungent speech made by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois before 16,000 cheering New Yorkers in Madison Square Garden on May 13 was recorded and is now available on records.

This speech was the high point of the opening American Labor Party election rally (the ALP is the New York arm of the national Progressive Party). Nobody who heard it will ever forget it. The packed Garden was on its feet cheering time and again during the speech, and great gusts of laughter swept through the arena as the magnificent 83-year-old Negro scholar and national peace leader ripped the warmakers with rapier-like satire.

Everyone who heard it will want the record to play for groups of fellow New Yorkers who missed it. Non-New Yorkers have a rare treat in store for them in hearing it for the first time. It can be played at meetings, in homes, halls and churches. Imagine these powerful words ringing out to hundreds of thousands in the measured voice of Dr. DuBois:

"What is wrong with the United States? We are an intelligent, rich and powerful nation. Yet today we are confused and frightened. We fear poverty, unemployment and jail. We are suspicious not only of enemies but especially of friends. We shrink from the world and are ready to make war on everybody. Gen. Eisenhower has assured us that 'we can lick the world,' and we are preparing to spend 70 billions of dollars to do it, even when we do not know whom to fight or why or how...."

The record is available on a non-breakable vinylite disc, approximately 14 minutes, at \$5 a record from the Progressive Party, 17 W. 45 St., New York, N. Y.

PEACE NOTEBOOK, which runs twice a week in the Daily Worker, has been running letters sent by Americans to their newspapers. Here are several more examples of the great and ever-growing voice of common sense and decency from the grass roots of our land, rejecting the war propaganda they read in the editorials and writing for what is true and right:

In the Louisville Courier Journal:

"We mothers of this nation must stop this needless sacrificing of our children. I cannot be convinced there is danger of war with Russia. I cannot be convinced there is a need for this onerous taxation engulfing our nation. This waste of our children, our finances, our inner spirits, must be stopped. No one has a better right to voice this complaint than an American.... Do mothers realize they waste 18 to 21 years raising a son or daughter just to be shipped to the slaughtering pen like so much cattle? Fathers all these years have fed and clothed these children to be cannon fodder. Demand something more of life than bloodshed. Let us make some changes. If this nation is to survive, it is mothers who must step forth to this new national task. Let us go back to the Constitution.... War cannot exist without mothers. Let us be human and teach other nations. Let us stop wars.... Frances Elizabeth Kelley, North Platte, Nebraska"

HERE IS ANOTHER typical eloquent letter, from a young student at Boston University of Theology to the Boston Herald:

"On May 27, the city of Boston witnessed an overwhelming demonstration of our nation's hypocrisy in its quest for peace. We have all vaguely realized, of course, that the high school students of this city were organized into military cadet units, but it is not until we see an actual demonstration of that organizing, as in this military cadet parade, that we realize that we have been quietly led into the complete militarization of our youth.... A third world war is in the making in the schools of this city as much as in any other point of our world. We give our youth uniforms, bands, flags and guns and expect a peaceful world to result.... I say it is time to put an end to the corruption of our youth. Train them not in war but in peace.... let's stop trying to act the 'peaceful' nation, while we train our youth for only one thing—war!... John Ambler, B. U. School of Theology."

A LONG LETTER to the Providence Journal-Bulletin signed by eight members of the Providence Monthly Meeting of Friends, tells of the address by Dr. Kathleen Lonsdale, who visited the Soviet Union last summer with a party of Friends (Quakers). Included in their letter was this paragraph touching the heart of the hoax of "Russian aggression":

"As to war, she said that she met no conditions of war-mindedness among the common people and that those with whom she talked could not understand why we would stockpile atomic bombs unless we were going to use them for aggression. Their imagination could not conceive of stockpiling bombs for defense from themselves."

FORTY-THREE CLEVELAND psychologists, teachers, social workers and others have petitioned for an end to "defense" dog tags for school kids. Heading the list of signers were Dr. William R. Morrow and Dr. Dwight W. Miles, Western Reserve University psychologists; Spencer D. Irwin, associate editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer; Drs. Margaret Lang, Lawrence Tober, Virginia Hoppan and Anthony Jansic, all psychologists of Cleveland State Hospital.

The group charged that the youngsters would develop "atom fitters" and said that the authorities were inspiring "hopelessness, despair and the idea that the only thing one can do is hide.... The every day insecurities which children feel as a result of economic tendencies and family tensions will be compounded by the aura of airaid expectation which will seem so real because the metal tag is so real," the group added.

In New York City, the School Superintendent was forced to back down from his program of compulsory wearing by school children of the dog tags. The angry protest of parents who did not consider their children to be dogs forced Dr. Jansen to change it to "optional." It's a rare school child you'll see with the dog tag around his neck in New York these days.

Things are getting tough all over for the warmakers. There's a big difference between what the screaming headlines, radio, newspapers and TV say and what the people actually think. Armed

on the SCOREBOARD

By Lester Rodney

Hornsby's Answer to Cobb

ROGERS HORNSBY, one of the greatest hitters of all times and now manager of the St. Louis Browns, makes a few interesting points in an article in "Look" answering Ty Cobb's blast at modern baseball players.

The Cobb article, you may remember sneered that only two modern players, Musial and Rizzuto, would have been standouts in the "good old days" of Cobb, dismissing such stars as DiMaggio, Williams, Robinson, Campanella, and many others and insulting all modern players by saying they didn't train etc. etc. So great was the kickback at Cobb that the retired Coca Cola millionaire finally had to claim that he hadn't really said all those things, had blue-penciled out some parts of the final manuscript but they went through anyhow.

Hornsby begins with the flat statement that DiMaggio was a much better outfielder than Cobb, a more valuable all round player, one who would be chosen by any manager over Cobb. "He was a force on his team that Cobb never was on his," says Rogers. (The figures show that Cobb played 24 seasons, with three pennant winners. DiMaggio played thirteen seasons and his team won ten pennants).

He says Cobb was "a supremely selfish ballplayer" who was more interested in his own average than the welfare of the team. He was arrogant and subject to no team discipline as a player, which never helps morale.

Here is Hornsby's comparison of DiMaggio and Cobb as players: "He (DiMaggio) covered a lot more ground and he could throw better. He also had more power at bat. But most of all, DiMaggio had something that was completely lacking in Cobb. I mean the deep sense of team play and team spirit. In his quiet way, DiMaggio was a tremendous competitor in the team sense. It was contagious. The rest of the team felt it and benefited from it, even when DiMaggio himself might not be having a good day."

This would be attested to by the Yankee players. Hornsby then makes his controversial statement—very few have contested Cobb's place in the All Time outfield, based on the record—DiMaggio over Cobb would have to be the choice of any manager interested in winning pennants and not in

individual batting championships. HORNSBY MAKES some sound observations on the changing game of baseball, a change which Cobb spoke of and then ignored in his brash and ignorant statements. For example, he says you can't compare base running today with base runners of Cobb's time by the number of stolen bases because in this livelier ball and long hit era a base runner does not get a free head to steal as often.

He also makes the valid point that "players of natural ability and intelligence, like DiMaggio and Williams, would have adapted their batting to fit the conditions of the dead ball, just as Cobb did." Says, it is rather interesting to think of Williams, with his camera eyes and quick reflexes batting for percentage alone against the dead ball. Mind you, Ted hit over .400 while a pull hitting slugger knocking in the runs like Cobb never did.

If the ball had been lively when Cobb came up, Hornsby says, Ty would have done some swinging for the fences himself.

As for Cobb's nonsense about the "fortitude" of the old timers of his day against the moderns, Hornsby says, "He talks about Lou Gehrig's fortitude in the face of a killing disease as if the famed Yankee first baseman was somebody from the dead ball era. Gehrig didn't get into the regular Yankee lineup until 1925, five years after the lively ball came in."

As to the criticism of modern managers, Hornsby refers to the well established opinion that Cobb was a very poor manager and handler of men who couldn't understand why every player didn't or couldn't do everything exactly as the Great Cobb had done it. "Considering his record and shortcomings as a manager," says Rogers, "Where does Cobb come off pointing at managers today?"

And Hornsby asks incredulously: "Does Cobb honestly believe Robinson, of the Brooklyn Dodgers, with his speed, power and fire, wouldn't have been a star in the old days?"

Rogers might have added "with his marvellous fielding and competitive team leadership." And we might ask Hornsby, as well as Cobb, "what's the matter with Roy Campanella, just the best catcher of modern times?"

POSTPONE FRAMEUP TRIAL OF GREEK UNIONIST TO AUG.

The court-martial of Tony Ambatielos, Greek Seamen's leader and his nine fellow unionists in Athens, scheduled to begin on May 16, 1952 has been postponed until August 21.

This immediate victory was won by the defense on the ground that their attorneys had not been permitted to see the dossier on the case until two weeks before the scheduled trial and therefore, did not have sufficient time to prepare an adequate reply to the charges.

Ambatielos was sentenced to death in 1948 by the anti-labor Greek Government for his refusal to sell out the membership of his union by signing a government proposed contract that would reduce their conditions to the pre-war level, which was one of starvation.

The execution of these 10 labor leaders was prevented by world wide protest, including the direct intervention of the then United Nations President, Herbert Evatt.

They requested a retrial by ci-

vilian court under the new clemency measures. Instead, the government announced that they would be retried by the same kind of military court which previously sentenced them to death.

MAP TOKIO STRIKE ON ANTI-LABOR LAWS

TOKYO (ALN).—The All-Japan Electric Industry Workers Union convention voted to take a leading role in the pending third general strike against anti-labor bills under consideration in parliament. The bills, under which unions can be liquidated and strikes banned, have already passed the lower house. The recent general strike, participated in by Japan's major labor organizations, were called to protest the anti-subversive activities bill. The third strike, scheduled for early June, is aimed at fighting the bills for revision of the three basic labor laws in addition to the anti-subversive bill.

Find War Cost Hikes Taxes to One Third Of Worker's Labor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — If you work for a living, almost one-third of your working day goes to pay taxes. And chances are you paid a total of \$816 in all kinds of taxes last year. This estimate appeared in a study, "Some Hidden Aspects of the Tax System," by Union Research and Information Service.



Pointing out that most people have no idea how much they pay in taxes, the study shows that in addition to straight income taxes, workers shoulder one-third of the corporate income tax in the form of higher prices and lower wages and are also socked with excise, payroll, state and local taxes.

From the average manufacturing worker who made \$65 a week last year, open and hidden taxes added up to \$816. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a worker's family living in a city needs \$4,847 to get through a year. The average worker's family, however, had an income of \$3,380 last year, leaving it \$867 below the BLS budget. Yet after this family paid its \$816 tax bill, it had only \$2,564 to live on and it could only dream about the modest BLS budget.

What do workers get in return for the taxes they pay? Less and less, according to the study. In 1939, for example, the group earning under \$5,000 a year—and that's the great majority of Americans—paid a total of \$2.4 billion in federal taxes. But the government spent \$4.5 billion on such welfare items as social security, health, schools and housing that year.

CHEATED OF BILLIONS

In 1951, however, workers paid out three times more in taxes than they got back in benefits. Their combined federal taxes totaled \$16.2 billion, but the government spent only \$4.9 billion on welfare.

Eighty-five percent of the tax dollar is budgeted for cost of past wars and the present mobilization program. Enormity of mobilization costs are pointed up in the survey, which notes that the \$65 billion annual war budget exceeds the total income of the 23 million families earning below \$3,500 a year. Those 23 million families account for 51 percent of all the families in the U. S.

"The poor cannot dodge taxes," the survey says. "Just try to dodge a sales tax, an excise tax, a withholding tax or a property tax paid as part of your rent. It can't be done. But the rich do evade taxes."

RICH DODGE TAXES

The survey gives some illustrations of how the rich dodge taxes and shift the burden onto already overtaxed working people.

The top five percent of Americans (those making \$7,500 a year and over) receive 77 percent of all dividends. But a report by the National Bureau of Economic Research shows that 24 percent of all dividends in a typical year, 1946, were not reported on income tax returns.

The same top five percent receives 38 percent of all rent income. But these property owners failed to report 55 percent of total rent income tax returns. The rich receive the bulk of all interest payments; the top five percent received 42 percent of the total, but in the year studied they failed to report 63 percent of total interest payments on their income returns.

Union Research estimates that in addition to these ways of dodging taxes, the wealthy save \$6 billion a year by taking advantage of legal loopholes in tax laws.

Another well-hidden aspect of the U. S. tax system is that the rich collect the taxes for the government from the poor. The study

Millions of Families Going Broke, BLS Study Indicates

WASHINGTON, D. C. (EP).

—Millions of U. S. workers and their families are either eating up credit, going broke or living substandard lives, according to the family budget study just released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The report, designed to show how much it costs the U. S. worker to maintain himself, his wife and two children in a city, showed that in October, 1951, the cost was \$3,812 a year in New Orleans and \$4,454 in Washington.

These figures, based on BLS consumer price index rates which all organized labor insists fail to reflect the full rise in the cost of living, reveal even within this limitation rises of 40 and 50 percent in the cost of raising a family between March, 1946, when the first workers' family budget was published, and October, 1951. The BLS consumer price index itself has risen from 187.4 in October, 1951, date of the budget study, to 188 in March, 1952.

Manufacturing workers in February, 1952, received average weekly earnings of \$67.03. If the worker kept his job all year he would receive \$3,485.56. This income is nearly \$400 less than the cost of maintaining the family in the lowest cost city, New Orleans.

Further insight into the worker's budgetary problem is obtained from a study of what the BLS considers a "modest but adequate" family budget for a breadwinner aged 38, his wife, 36, who is a homemaker, a boy, 13, in high school and a girl, 8, in grade school.

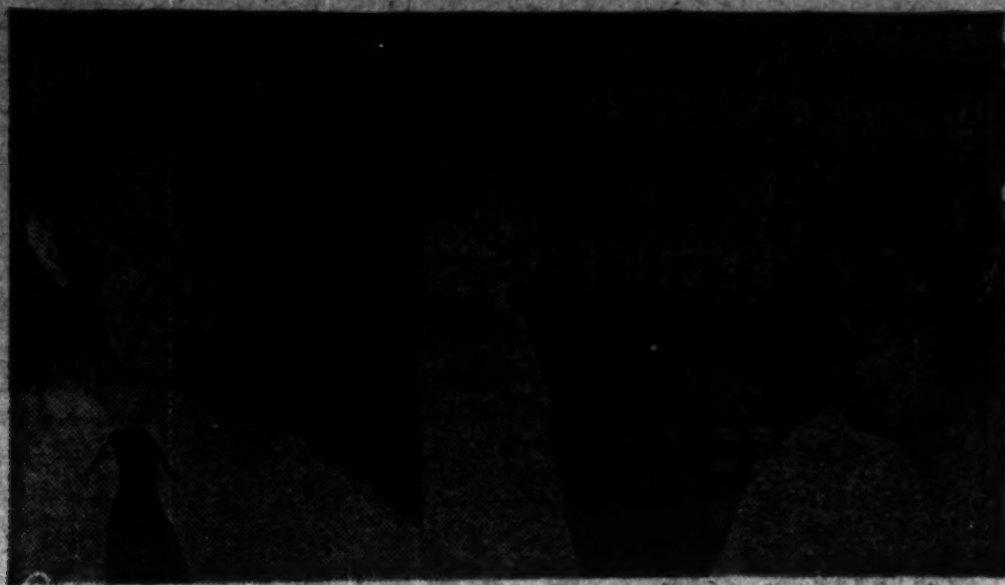
The family lives in a separate five-room house or apartment with running hot and cold water "at least one window in each room" and electric lights. The wife does all the cooking, cleaning and laundry without help. She has a gas or electric stove, a mechanical refrigerator and a washing machine. The family has a "small radio." The food budget allows for meat "several times a week for dinner" if the cheapest cuts are purchased. For the family of four the budget allows two 5-cent ice cream cones, one 5-cent candy bar, two bottles of soft drinks and one bottle of beer each week.

The husband is allowed one heavy wool suit every two years, one light wool suit every three years, and five shirts and two pairs of shoes each year. The wife gets one heavy wool coat every four years, four dresses and three pairs of shoes a year. The boy gets one sweater or jacket, two pairs of pants, three shirts and three pairs of shoes each year. The girl gets one snowsuit or heavy coat every two years, four dresses and four pairs of shoes each year.

The family buys one daily and Sunday newspaper and 32 copies of some magazine each year, but no books. "A telephone in the dwelling is not required," the BLS says, but allowance is made for three local phone calls a week. No automobile is included, but provision is made for public transportation to work and school and one trip out of town for a vacation or visit "every three or four years." Provision for medical, dental care and insurance is at a minimum.

Labor leaders pointed out that with yearly income far below even these meager standards, the best a family can do is send the mother to work and leave the children without adequate supervision or housekeeping.

Variations in housing costs were the chief element in differing costs among the 34 cities studied. Housing costs ranged from \$381 a year in New Orleans to \$1,034 in Washington. Although heating cost was included in housing, the housing cost in Houston, Tex., the warmest city studied, was higher than in Milwaukee, the coldest.



Three of the Pittsburgh defendants (left to right): James E. Dolson, Andrew Onda and Ben Careathers.

Negro Attorney Participates In Smith Act Defense

PITTSBURGH. — The six defendants in the local Smith Act case—Steve Nelson, Andy Onda, James Dolson, Ben Careathers, Wm. Albertson and Irving Weissman—were arraigned here May 27 before Federal Judge Wm. Alvah Stewart.

A young Negro attorney, Ralph E. Powe, of Washington, D. C. and New York City bars, represented Onda. Powe has appeared for the Civil Rights Congress in a number of cases, including that of Wm. Patterson, CRC national secretary.

Weissman was represented by attorney Horace C. Meldahl, of Charleston, W. Va. Hymen Schlessinger, of Pittsburgh, participated as counsel of record. The other four defendants have not yet been able to secure legal counsel.

In reply to a motion by attorney Powe for the severance of Onda because of long continued illness, Judge Stewart remarked that he was "aware of Onda's serious heart condition." However, he refused to grant the motion although stating he would set a special hearing soon on the matter.

Attorney Powe was denied his request for a 30-day extension of time in which to file pre-trial motions for Onda. Stewart gave him only 10 days, stating the attorney would have to apply again if he needed more time.

U. S. District Attorney Edward C. Boyle refused to dismiss the original indictment, which is supposed to have been replaced by the second. The latter specifies

that the defendants aimed to "overthrow the government by force and violence as soon as possible." The original indictment mentioned no time at all.

Pre-trial motions filed include severances for Onda because of his physical condition; for Albertson and Weissman because of their living outside the state and because their trials would be prejudiced by the fact that Nelson, Onda and Dolson have been convicted under the Pennsylvania sedition law of virtually the same crime already. This latter reason is the basis for a severance motion for Careathers.

A motion to dismiss the indictment has also been filed.

Judge Stewart will later set the date for argument on a motion presented by Albertson, asking his bail be cut from \$20,000 to \$5,000.

The date of trial has not yet been fixed. The judge stated he would make it "as quickly as possible" but that there was "no immediate prospect of its getting under way." Boyle emphasized that he was "anxious" to get on with the case.

In an evident effort to drum up prejudice against the defendants, the local papers gave front-page display with sensational headlines to the release by the House Un-American Committee of the Feb. 7 testimony of the notorious stoolpigeon Matt Cvetic concerning alleged "Soviet spies" in this country and Communist activities among nationality groups in this area.

CRC BARES FBI HOUNDING OF PITTSBURGH 'SIX'

PITTSBURGH.—A leaflet by the Pittsburgh Civil Rights Congress protesting against the "unlawful hounding" of the six local Smith Act defendants by the FBI was distributed in the Hill district and mailed to representative citizens.

The circular contrasts the "typical gestapo manner in which 50 or more FBI agents hounded these working class leaders here" with the failure of the FBI to do anything to arrest the "perpetrators of the numerous bombings and violence against the Negro people." Citizens are urged to demand that Attorney General James McGranery "find those who commit violence against the Negro people and stop the unlawful surveillance of the victims of political persecution."

The organization has made a second distribution at the Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh of the Spanish War Veterans pamphlet against the Smith Act. Workers eagerly crowded around to get copies.

THE COMMITTEE FOR the freedom of Nat Albert, the civil rights fighter framed in connection with the struggle for the right of Negroes to swim in the municipally-owned Highland Park Pool, is circulating petitions for donations for an appreciation gift to him on his scheduled release from the Workhouse June 14. The com-

mittee is an affiliate of the CRC and may be reached at the latter's headquarters—147 Washington Pl., Pittsburgh.

In a late letter Albert expressed the hope that "this summer will prove to be the final end of Jim-crow and discrimination against any of the citizens of our city. The complete smashing of Jim-crow at the Highland Pool will indeed prove to be an important advance for democratic rights and a real blow to the racist and fascist elements."

Albert urges that "a citywide coalition of all organizations interested in the equal rights of our citizens and taxpayers get together on this important issue and achieve an early and permanent victory."

Close Plant

PITTSBURGH.—A strike by 104 production workers at the Siltronic Co. for higher wages, paid holidays and the union shop has closed down the plant which turns out communications equipment for the Government. The workers are represented by the CIO International Union of Electric Workers.

Close Colliery

POTTSVILLE.—The closing of another colliery has added 400 more jobless to the 10,000 unemployed workers in Schuylkill County.

Big Robeson Rally To Answer Attack

PITTSBURGH.—Plans are under way by the National Negro Labor Council for an overflow crowd at the concert to be given under its auspices by Paul Robeson on June 20 at old Turner Hall, 2040 Rose St.

The sponsors are working for a turnout which will demonstrate resentment against the arrogant attempts of the Pittsburgh Press and the anti-Negro, anti-labor crowd of which it is the spokesman to bar the great Negro artist from appearing here.

'Harmony' Lacking

PITTSBURGH.—The working forces of 114 Harmony Short Line bus drivers are on strike for a 30-cent-an-hour wage boost. AFL Division 1067 of the Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway, & Motor Coach Employees, representing the workers, had cut this—its original demand—to nine cents an additional two cents Nov. 1.

The strike has crippled transportation service between Pittsburgh and Allegheny Valley towns, Butler and north to Oil City, Johnstown and the Erie area.

Steel Workers

OIL City, Pa.—The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. Electric Weld Division here was closed down May 28 by a wildcat strike of its 400 workers.

Will Bar Union in New Plant For 2 Years, Says U.S. Steel

DUQUESNE, Pa. — Workers here who have been approached for employment in the new Fairless Steel Works near Philadelphia report that the hiring agent tells them no union will be allowed for the first two years. He says that if employees then want union representation, they will have an opportunity to vote for it. The plant is scheduled to start operations July 1.

The work contract includes pro-

vision for the purchase on an installment basis of a home in the huge private housing project being constructed at the plant site. If an employee of the local works is willing to be transferred to the new plant, he is not required to make a down payment on a house but must turn in \$68 a month on it.

If the transfer is not at the company's request, the worker has to make a large down payment in cash on the house.

Unemployment Grows in W. Pa. Electrical Industries

WILKINSBURG, Pa.—Growing unemployment is reported by the United Electrical Workers Union (Independent) in electrical manufacturing plants in western Pennsylvania.

During the last two months about 2,000 workers have been laid off in the plants of the Union Switch & Signal Co. and the Westinghouse Air Brake Co.

The Stupakoff Ceramics Co. at Greensburg laid off 100 workers last month, mostly young women. The Railway Industrial Co. of the same city cut out the third shift.

The McKinney Hinge Co., Pittsburgh, dismissed over 100 employees in May. It is shifting production from building hardware to auto equipment. The Sylvian Electric Products Corp. is shifting production from its plants at Emporium and Millhall to a newly constructed plant in Shawnee, Okla.

'May' Versus 'Must'

PITTSBURGH.—The Pittsburgh Board of Public Education has a neat gimmick to secure payment of its annual \$5 per capita tax by the unemployed.

On the notice which it mails to all residents the unemployed are told to return the form, "Payment of the tax," they are told, "may accompany the form."

Below is a notice that a \$25 penalty with costs or ten days imprisonment may be assessed for failure, neglect or refusal to file a correct return and pay tax due thereon.

The implied threat of the prison penalty works with many unemployed workers who do not realize the distinction between "may" and "must."

Unemployment has hit hardest in Erie, Pa., where thousands have been laid off in recent weeks in the big General Electric plant.

The company last week, however, reported that a "reduction" in factory refrigerator inventories would enable operation of the refrigerator department at about half its normal rate the week of June 9. The department had been scheduled for a shutdown that week.

The tremendous campaign conducted by the UE local against projected removal of the refrigerating division to the South contributed to the company's decision to keep the local plant going.

BURGETTSTOWN, Pa.—About 400 miners lost their jobs when the Penow Coal Co. closed strip mines in this locality last month. Another 350 were thrown out of work in the company's deep mine in Brook County, W. Va., which was closed down at the same time. The mines had been producing 7,700 tons of coal daily.

Strikers Bare Lie

PITTSBURGH.—Vice President Henry Alvino of Local 12 AFL Bakery and Confectionary Workers, has accused the strikebound big baking concerns of misleading the public into believing that they offered a 15-cent-an-hour raise, "when the offer actually amounted to less than 11 cents."

The union's demand for its 1,800 members in the eight-week strike was for a 25-cent hourly hike plus a number of "fringe" demands.

Electrical Strikers Refuse Navy Request

PITTSBURGH. — A maneuver by which the Westinghouse Electric Corp. hoped to break the seven-week strike of 475 production workers at its Nuttall Gear Works fell flat

times 100 percent effective.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGE

Clarence B. Nixon has continued in effect a preliminary injunction restraining the union from mass picketing at the plant.

The Westinghouse, through industrial relations vice president Robert D. Blasier, has notified the four national unions, which together represent the overwhelming majority of its employees, that its offer of a cost-of-living increase of from one to 2½ cents an hour is good only until June 18.

The CIO-International Union of Electrical Workers, representing 43,000 members in 23 plants, had termed the offer "pitiful." The UE, representing some 17,000 workers, had "refused to dignify the offer with a rejection." The Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions, with about 13,000 members, and the AFL Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers representing 5,500 workers, have not commented on the offer.

Letter

(Continued from Page 1)

lities for Negroes.

This paper referred to action taken by the Philadelphia Inquirer, City Council, and leading forces in the community.

I think it is time to stop and analyze what the character of this new movement is and what it is designed to do. The so-called liberals who have not uttered a sound or raised a finger to help solve the acute job situation facing Negroes; and the shameful housing situation, especially in the Fourth Congressional District, have suddenly emerged as champions of the Negro people.

If the life of one Negro is so valuable to City Council and the Philadelphia Inquirer, where were these people when the killings of Negroes took place in South Philadelphia recently?

Where are these forces in relation to Byard Jenkins?

Or let us put it in a more positive form, since funds are under discussion. How about a house in the all-exclusive area of the Mansion for Mrs. Mander and her family, in order to show by example that feeling for Negro-Jewish unity exists?

While it is correct to bring forward the positive phases of this issue, I think that leaving it at the position taken can only serve to undermine the struggle for Negro-white unity, for it is precisely in this area that the struggle for a Negro Congressman is taking place. Mr. David Wideman on the Progressive Party ticket against Earl Chudoff who is a Truman Democrat.

Mr. Wideman is a leader in the National Negro Labor Council, a fighter for jobs for Negroes, FEPC, and has seen clearly the connection between the anti-Semitic attacks in Philadelphia and the Moore bombing in Florida. Mr. Chudoff has done nothing to fight for better conditions for the Negro people who make up a large part of the population of the Fourth Congressional District.

A READER.

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RANKS SOLID IN STEEL STRIKE

— Story on Page 3 —

All Support to the Steelworkers

An Editorial
THE STEELWORKERS are on strike in a great battle against a steel trust, backed by all monopoly

determined to beat labor to its knees, aided by a subservient government and court system.

Now is the time for the whole working class to close ranks in a solid front to smash this anti-labor drive.

There are thousands of steel strikers in New Jersey. Let the united strength of labor in this

state be felt now in a torrent of support for their decisive struggle! There should not be a single local union in New Jersey AFL, CIO or independent, that does not take action in solidarity with the striking steelworkers.

There are no differences or barriers today. It's all for one and one for all!

Camden Court Jails Mrs. Neff, Workers Call It a Frameup

CAMDEN.

THERE WERE two juries here, in the "perjury" trial of Mrs. Sylvia Neff, office aide of Local 80, CIO United Packinghouse Workers.

The official jury, succumbing to a week of hysterical flag-waving from U. S. Assistant Attorney Alex Feinberg, handed in a "guilty" verdict here in Federal Court.

But there was another jury, with a different verdict . . . the 4,500 Campbell Soup workers in Local 80, the union Mrs. Neff helped to build.

They saw through the smoke-screen of lies to the central fact: the Neff trial was a frameup designed as an attack on their union.

THEY SAID SO in shocked murmurs in the crowded courtroom, as they sat listening to the verdict.

They said so, an hour later, when 125 union members marched with their picket signs in spontaneous protest from the courthouse to the huge Campbell plant a block away.

They said so, the day after Mrs. Neff was convicted, at a capacity membership meeting that overflowed the hall when more than a thousand unionists roared a unanimous "Aye!" to a resolution giving her full support. They pledged, "We will not allow Sylvia Neff to rot in jail."

MRS. NEFF, the mother of a married daughter and teenage twin girls, was tried on three separate counts of supposedly giving false testimony to a Federal Grand Jury by answering "No" to questions of Communist Party membership. She faces a possible 15 years in jail and \$6,000 fine.

Campbell strikers who filled the courtroom were shocked when Judge Thomas Madden turned on Mrs. Neff after the verdict, ignored the indictment and testimony to attack her personally as "an ingrate," and ordered her jailed until sentencing, although bail is usual when cases are on appeal.

JUDGE MADDEN, a former corporation lawyer, then smeared defense attorney Morton Stavis as "following the Communist Party line."

Observers who followed the trial feel that the judge was stung by Stavis' militant defense that exposed the FBI stoolpigeons in flat lies.

Often, they reported, Judge Madden helped pull the prosecutor out of a hole with well-timed questions and side remarks, when the informers tripped over their own stories.

One such incident came when attorney Stavis wanted to produce Campbell Co. records proving that one stoolpigeon was actually at work at the time he said he was attending a meeting with Mrs. Neff.

At this moment Judge Madden leaned over the bench, and asked if it wasn't common knowledge

that workers often punch in someone else's time card.

DURING THE TRIAL the FBI produced four stoolpigeons from the Campbell plant: John (Pea Soup) Verderosa, Frank DiMaio, Robert (The Finger) Woolley, and

ROBESON TO SING AT NEWARK CONCERT ON FRIDAY, JUNE 13

REPORTS of the phenomenal 40,000 audience at Paul Robeson's concert at the U.S. - Canadian

Frieda Wandless.

Woolley, billed as "star witness," squirmed when Stavis' questioning brought out that:

—He was a part of a group that opposed the union leadership, and
—It was shortly after a sharp (Continued on Back Page)



PAUL ROBESON

Peace Arch and the overwhelming response to his appearance in New York before the AME Zion conference have people all over the state rushing for their tickets to Robeson's only Jersey concert, June 13 at the Masonic Auditorium, 188 Belmont Ave., Newark.

The N.J. Committee of Freedom Associates which is sponsoring Robeson's Newark performance reports that the heavy advance sale shows that it'll be standing room only.

In many places ticket sales have been arranged by the newly-formed committees of Freedom Associates which are engaging in a drive to secure 1,000 new subscriptions in New Jersey for the monthly magazine, "Freedom," of which Robeson is publisher.

Mr. Lawrence Brown, associated with Robeson for many years, will accompany the world-famous baritone and revered people's champion.

Campbell Soup Workers Win Strike

CAMDEN

COMPANY provocation and stoolpigeons, government intervention in the form of witch hunt indictments of union officers, a rabid press—this combination of attacks broke against the solid unity of the Negro and white workers of Local 80, CIO Packinghouse Workers, in the Campbell's Soup plant who last week ended their victorious 17-day strike with a significant mass meeting, which unanimously ratified settlement.

More than 1,000 workers packed every inch in Kane's Hall. Several hundred more filled the street outside, listening to the loud speaker.

LOCAL PRESIDENT Benjamin Butler read the terms negotiated with the company. As the vote was to be taken, the floor was requested by Robert (the Finger) Woolley, stoolpigeon who testified in the frame-up trial against Mrs. Sylvia Neff, for many years a leader in the union. Protests arose from all over the hall, but President Butler insisted on letting Woolley speak.

His critical questioning of the settlement was promptly answered by Anthony Valentino, local business agent, who said: "If that stoolpigeon and his pals spend time on the picket line instead of the courtroom it would be possible to have won even more."

Apparently expecting the approval of the workers, Woolley

started for the platform. His path was blocked by enraged workers. From all sides came cries of "Go home, stoolpigeon!" The entire meeting was on its feet as the fingerman was ushered out before the members would proceed with the business.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the trial of Mrs. Neff and pledging to fight her conviction.

The Hand of the Government at Campbell's

"I PLEDGE allegiance to Campbell Soup, and to the profits for which it stands."

That's what the Pledge of Allegiance looks like in Camden these days since the government started helping Campbell's smear and divide the workers at the giant cannery, and crush their union, Local 80 of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers.

All branches of government—from the FBI to the U.S. Attorney to the Federal judge to the police magistrate, right down to the cop assigned to the picketline—joined in a many-sided attack on the union and its leadership—all in the name of "loyalty."

HERE'S their time-table:

• FBI agents move in on fac-

THE MAIN contract approved by the membership included:

1. Wage increases of 10 cents across the board, plus additional five cents for all maintenance and powerhouse employees, effective May 29.
2. A 4 percent general wage increase from April 7 to May 28.
3. All workers to be paid for Memorial Day holiday.
4. Maintenance of union mem-

ber to be continued for employees now members, new probationary employees can choose to join or not to join the union (as required by Taft-Hartley provision) but must pay union dues.

5. The company to provide the full Blue Shield surgical insurance schedule and to arrange for machinists to purchase tools and employees to purchase work clothes

(Continued on Back Page)

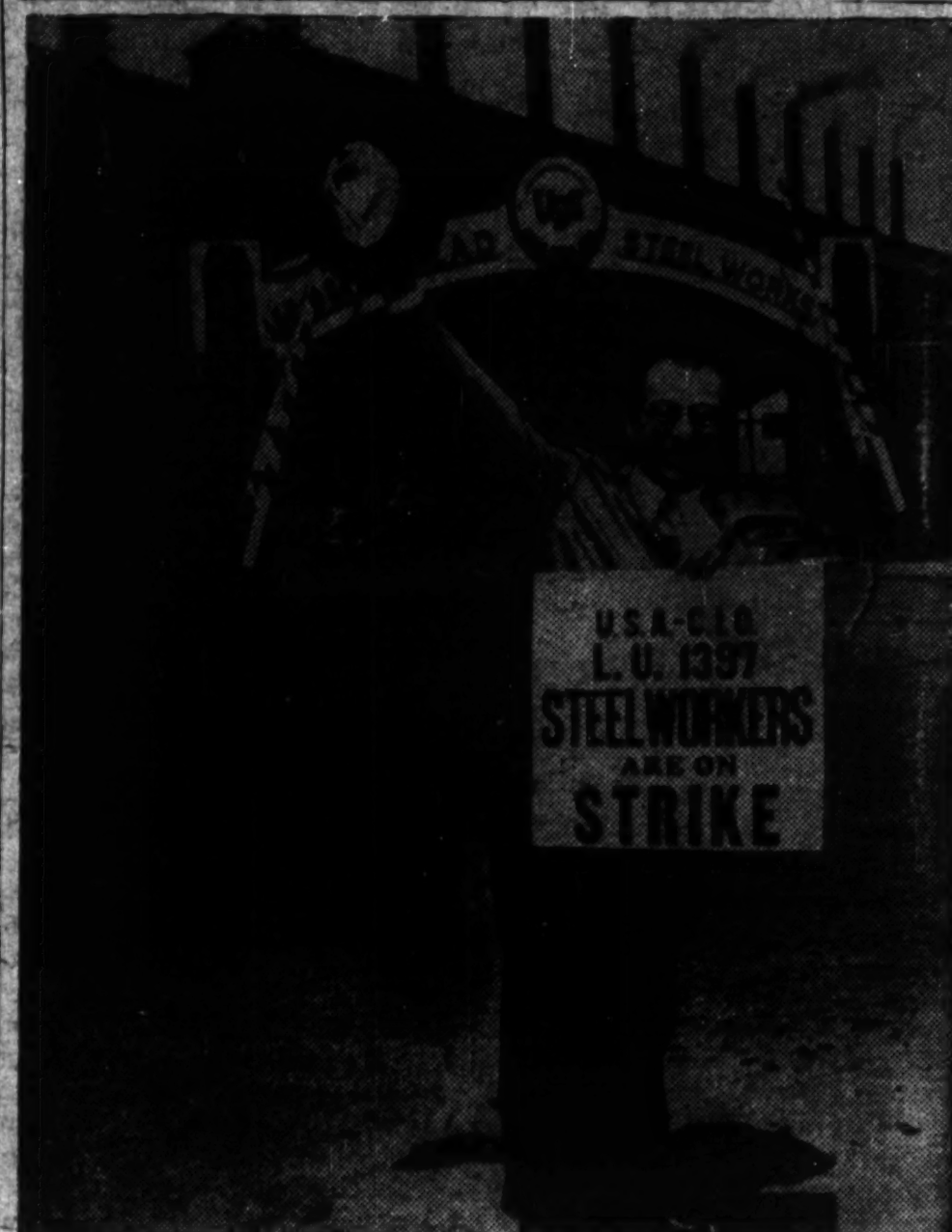
• Campbell Soup Co., on eve of Neff trial, provokes a strike during "off-season" by suspending 1,600 workers. Company officials sit in on trial daily.

• In Federal Court, as Neff trial opens, Woolley fingers union leaders.

• Police Court Magistrate meanwhile backs up cop, fines business agent Valentino for "disorderly conduct" on picketline.

• Assistant U.S. Attorney Alex Feinberg, summing up before jury, enough, "no evidence is necessary." He then launches attack on Local 80, going far beyond original indictment charge.

• Judge Thomas Madden, after conviction, jails Mrs. Neff, departs from original charge to smear her as "ingrate," "atheist."



FIRST ON THE PICKET LINE at the gates of the Homestead Plant of U. S. Steel in Pittsburgh was A. J. Margie, shown above with his picket sign after 650,000 steel workers went on strike.



KOREAN PRISONERS in Koje Island's Compound 76 were only playing a soccer game when this picture was taken, but Army authorities mounted a machine gun which points at the center of the game. This is the camp where numbers of the POWs were killed.

Admit POW Killings at Koje

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

AFTER Gen. Dodd and Colson were censured and demoted for admitting to the slaughter of Korean and Chinese POWs on Koje Island, Army Secretary Frank Pace acknowledged before a secret Senate hearing that such killings had, in fact, taken place. What's more, Pace agreed that the U. S. Government wouldn't stand a chance with any international tribunal which might study the case.

The story of Pace's testimony, along with that of Army Chief of Staff Collins before the Senate Armed Services Committee came to light this week in the nationally-syndicated column of Robert S. Allen.

"The Senate Armed Services Committee has suppressed the most significant information it received regarding the Koje Island riots," Allen wrote.

WHAT was deliberately kept from the American people was the Pace-Collins confession that "hot-headed" South Korean guards "killed and wounded a considerable number of prisoners shortly before ex-Gen. Dodd was seized by the POWs."

This "undisclosed incident," said Allen, "was also the reason why" Gen. Colson, who succeeded Dodd as commandant of the Koje Island POW camp, signed the

statement "in which he admitted that PWs had been killed."

On the strength of the Allen report, Americans can only see in the demotion of Colson and Dodd and the statement by Supreme Commander Gen. Mark Clark that Colson had been "forced" to acknowledge non-existent mistreatment of POWs, a deliberate fraud on the American people.

And if the truth has in this instance been suppressed, what reason do Americans have to believe in the Washington claims that POWs were not forcibly screened to "request" that they not be sent home after the war—the issue on which the Truman government is refusing to sign a truce?

MEANWHILE, the Allen report showed what a mockery it has been for Washington to denounce the Koreans and Chinese for an alleged unwillingness to submit the whole POW issue to an international body.

Part of the suppressed report of the Senate Committee which Allen reproduced included this exchange between Pace and Sen. Wayne Morse, Oregon Republican:

"Mr. Secretary, would you say it is accurate to state that a number of prisoners, who made insulting remarks and threw stones at their South Korean guards, were shot to death by both sides among these guards?"

(Neither Morse nor Pace mentioned, at least as far as Allen's report revealed, the role of Pentagon troops on Koje Island.)

"I believe that would be a fair statement," conceded Pace.

"Now let us suppose," continued Morse, "that this incident was placed before an international tribunal. Based on the information we have, do you think our case would fare very well before such a tribunal?"

"No, I do not," admitted Pace.

ALSO this week, U. S. press correspondents quoted Radio Peking as saying that Korean and Chinese representatives at the Panmunjom truce talks had made "many major concessions and have put forward a completely reasonable compromise proposal" on the question of prisoner exchange.

This report was at complete variance with Washington claims that the Koreans and Chinese have adamantly refused to consider any alteration in their demand for a general repatriation of all prisoners.

What was immediately clear, however, was that once again the American people have been either misinformed, deprived of, or belatedly given the facts on what is happening in Korea.

State Dept. Now Admits Rhee a Liar

By JOHN PITTMAN

The regime on whose word President Truman has sent the sons of a million United States families to Korea and has spent \$15,000,000,000 (billions) of taxpayers' funds has now been called a liar by the State Department. This regime is the so-called Republic of South Korea, headed by Syngman Rhee, 77-year-old crony of Gen. MacArthur and Chiang Kai-shek.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Pusan on May 31, "U. S. diplomatic sources here have called the government's Red charges 'eyewash'."

The so-called "Red charges" in questions were claims by Syngman Rhee spokesmen that—according to the same AP dispatch—"Communist elements were trying to overthrow the regime and form a coalition government with Red Korea."

(Significantly, the same kind of "Red charges" are being made at this very moment in France by the Pinay regime, in Japan by the Yoshida regime, in the Philippines by the Quirino mob, in West Germany by Adenauer and the Nazi generals, in South Africa by the Malanazis, and even in the U. S. by Smith Act prosecutors in Los Angeles and New York.)

Syngman Rhee's "home minister," that is, police superintendent Lee Bum Suk, made the "Red charges" last Friday in trying to shift Rhee's defiance of a 96 to 3 vote by the National Assembly ordering him to end it. Under the

pretext of the "Communist conspiracy" and with the powers he enjoys through martial law, Rhee's police have jailed 23 persons, 11 of them Assemblymen. About 40 other Assemblymen have avoided arrest and prison only by making themselves unavailable.

Rhee yesterday ordered the arrest of Koh Chai, an editor of the Oriental Daily on charges that he was responsible for an editorial criticizing the government.

The Rhee regime has also defied the various UN and U.S. organizations which have been trying to get it at least to put up an appearance of being democratic. On Sunday, Rhee spokesmen accused their allies of "interfering with the internal affairs" of the South Korean regime, and threatened to oust from South Korea the U.S. Information Service, the Pusan branch of the Voice of America, and the UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

United States diplomatic sources in Pusan, according to the AP dispatch, "expressed the opinion that President Rhee was attempting to jail his political opponents so that he could handpick a President next month."

This disposition of the Rhee regime to jail his opponents, even to kill them as tens of thousands were being killed by his police prior to the outbreak of the war, was well known to President Truman.

Yet Truman felt Rhee's word about a "North Korean aggression" on the morning of June 25, 1950, to be all he needed to send American boys into action 7,000 miles from home.

According to the State Department's White Paper, the "first official report" on the outbreak of hostilities in Korea came from Ambassador John Muccio, who was stationed in Seoul. Where did Ambassador Muccio get his information? His cable is explicit on this point:

"According to Korean Army reports which are partly confirmed by Korean Military Advisory Group field advisor reports, North Korean forces invaded Republic of Korea territory at several points this morning."

Muccio, although he and the American military advisers with Rhee's troops were in on the intrigues which culminated in Rhee's provocative attack above the parallel, did not say which side had actually launched the aggression. Nor did the UN Commission reporting from the spot, even though it had been briefed by Rhee to blame it on the North Koreans.

Nevertheless, the word of Syngman Rhee was sufficient for Truman, Acheson, and of course John Foster Dulles, who had been the trigger-man for the entire provocation. Now it turns out that Syngman Rhee is a liar! But what does that make Truman?

PEACE NOTEBOOK

The Real 'Voice of America'

Some Letters People Write to the Papers

THE REAL "VOICE OF AMERICA" for peace and sanity can now be heard throughout the land. The exciting news from Progressive Party headquarters is that the historic, thrilling, pungent speech made by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois before 16,000 cheering New Yorkers in Madison Square Garden on May 13 was recorded and is now available on records.

This speech was the high point of the opening American Labor Party election rally (the ALP is the New York arm of the national Progressive Party). Nobody who heard it will ever forget it. The packed Garden was on its feet cheering time and again during the speech, and great gusts of laughter swept through the arena as the magnificent 83-year-old Negro scholar and national peace leader ripped the warmakers with rapier-like satire.

Everyone who heard it will want the record to play for groups of fellow New Yorkers who missed it. Non-New Yorkers have a rare treat in store for them in hearing it for the first time. It can be played at meetings, in homes, halls and churches. Imagine these powerful words ringing out to hundreds of thousands in the measured voice of Dr. DuBois:

"What is wrong with the United States? We are an intelligent, rich and powerful nation. Yet today we are confused and frightened. We fear poverty, unemployment and jail. We are suspicious not only of enemies but especially of friends. We shrink from the world and are ready to make war on everybody. Gen. Eisenhower has assured us that 'we can lick the world,' and we are preparing to spend 70 billions of dollars to do it, even when we do not know whom to fight or why or how...."

The record is available on a non-breakable vinylite disc, approximately 14 minutes, at \$5 a record from the Progressive Party, 17 W. 45 St., New York, N. Y.

PEACE NOTEBOOK, which runs twice a week in the Daily Worker, has been running letters sent by Americans to their newspapers. Here are several more examples of the great and ever-growing voice of common sense and decency from the grass roots of our land, rejecting the war propaganda they read in the editorials and writing for what is true and right:

In the Louisville Courier Journal:

"We mothers of this nation must stop this needless sacrificing of our children. I cannot be convinced there is danger of war with Russia. I cannot be convinced there is a need for this onerous taxation engulfing our nation. This waste of our children, our finances, our inner spirits, must be stopped. No one has a better right to voice this complaint than an American. . . . Do mothers realize they waste 18 to 21 years raising a son or daughter just to be shipped to the slaughtering pen like so much cattle? Fathers all these years have fed and clothed these children to be cannon fodder. Demand something more of life than bloodshed. Let us make some changes. If this nation is to survive, it is mothers who must step forth to this new national task. Let us go back to the Constitution. . . . War cannot exist without mothers. Let us be human and teach other nations. Let us stop wars. . . . Frances Elizabeth Kelley, North Platte, Nebraska."

HERE IS ANOTHER typical eloquent letter, from a young student at Boston University of Theology to the Boston Herald:

"On May 27, the city of Boston witnessed an overwhelming demonstration of our nation's hypocrisy in its quest for peace. We have all vaguely realized, of course, that the high school students of this city were organized into military cadet units, but it is not until we see an actual demonstration of that organizing, as in this military cadet parade, that we realize that we have been quietly led into the complete militarization of our youth. . . . A third world war is in the making in the schools of this city as much as in any other point of our world. We give our youth uniforms, bands, flags and guns and expect a peaceful world to result. . . . I say it is time to put an end to the corruption of our youth. Train them not in war but in peace. . . . let's stop trying to act the 'peaceful nation,' while we train our youth for only one thing—war! . . . John Ambler, B. U. School of Theology."

A LONG LETTER to the Providence Journal Bulletin signed by eight members of the Providence Monthly Meeting of Friends, tells of the address by Dr. Kathleen Lonsdale, who visited the Soviet Union last summer with a party of Friends (Quakers). Included in their letter was this paragraph touching the heart of the hoax of "Russian aggression":

"As to war, she said that she met no conditions of war-mindedness among the common people and that those with whom she talked could not understand why we would stockpile atomic bombs unless we were going to use them for aggression. Their imagination could not conceive of stockpiling bombs for defense from themselves."

FORTY-THREE CLEVELAND psychologists, teachers, social workers and others have petitioned for an end to "defense" dog tags for school kids. Heading the list of signers were Dr. William R. Morrow and Dr. Dwight W. Miles, Western Reserve University psychologists; Spencer D. Irwin, associate editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer; Drs. Margaret Lang, Lawrence Tober, Virginia Hopan and Anthony Jansic, all psychologists of Cleveland State Hospital.

The group charged that the youngsters would develop "atom fitters" and said that the authorities were inspiring "hopelessness, despair and the idea that the only thing one can do is hide. . . . The every day insecurities which children feel as a result of economic tendencies and family tensions will be compounded by the aura of airraid expectation which will seem so real because the metal tag is so real," the group added.

In New York City, the School Superintendent was forced to back down from his program of compulsory wearing by school children of the dog tags. The angry protest of parents who did not consider their children to be dogs forced Dr. Jansen to change it to "optional." It's a rare school child you'll see with the dog tag around his neck in New York these days.

Things are getting tough all over for the warmakers. There's a big difference between what the screaming headlines, radio, movies and TV say and what the people actually think.

Steel Ranks

(Continued from Page 3.)
ing the strike call official.

THE TRUTH of Mayerick's assertion was strongly underlined in the testimony the union presented before the Wage Stabilization Board which showed that of U.S. Steel's 288,000 employees, 34.5 percent were in classification 1 to 5—\$1.31 to \$1.50 an hour; that nearly 60 percent of the workers do not come up to the average of \$1.85 an hour the Bureau of Labor Statistics say the steel workers are earning. It was further shown that 97.5 percent of the corporation's workers earn less than the rate needed to come up to the BLS four-person "modest but adequate" family budget.

Following a strategy conference by executives of the Big Six steel companies in New York, they and Philip Murray were supported by White House adviser John R. Steelman to a conference in Washington Thursday. Whether the President had a new formula for settlement, or a new price offer to the companies, was not indicated as this is written.

There was doubt that the firms are even now ready to enter into real collective bargaining talks. Their first statement after the Supreme Court's decision was to call on the union to come down from the WSB's compromise terms. They insist on a further "compromise."

MURRAY, on the other hand, called for negotiations for the "per-

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fection of a contract firmly based upon the recommendations of the WSB."

The steel companies feel that their victory over the President strengthens their hand in negotiations. They are further heartened by the tremendous stockpile of steel that was built up in the seven-month period of stalling and maneuvering. They further expect that the government's "stabilizers" will enlarge on the \$4.50 a ton increase they were reported ready to give some weeks ago.

Price was the main stumbling block to a settlement. The steel interests have been claiming that they need \$12 extra a ton to cover the cost of the WSB formula. The government's experts estimated that \$3 would more than cover it. The big question for the administration was the great risk a big hike would entail as a sudden spurt of inflation. The administration is for a slower inflationary pace.

THE STOCKPILES are indeed high with some sources placing the supplies available for fabricators and other steel users at 90 days. The Wall Street Journal main story on the day after the strike took effect was headlined "Walkout creates little worry on metal needs; no scramble to buy. High output plus cuts in consumer goods making, has fattened inventories."

The Taft-Hartley Law, which Sen. Taft and Big Business sources in general want the President to invoke, is another trump card the employers feel they have in their hands. The administration's opponents, holding a majority in Congress, are declaring they will not vote for new seizure or similar legislation, until the President uses the T-H injunction and the 80 more days of "cooloff" it would provide.

Despite the advantages the employers gained by seven months of delay and stockpiling, there is no evidence of demoralization among the workers. Some observers note that the elimination of "seizure" as an issue the decline of illusions that Truman can hand the workers a victory on a silver platter, has cleared the decks and thereby strengthened the workers.

MOREOVER, it is hoped, that the developments in recent weeks showing that the steel employers are fronting for all the big employers for new anti-labor legislation—possibly the Smith permanent injunction bill and a ban on industry-wide bargaining and strikes—would also arouse labor as a whole to get behind the steel workers. So far the leadership has stood aloof as though unconcerned. Even CIO affiliates have not done more than pass resolution of moral support to the steel workers.

If the strike lasts beyond three weeks, it will begin to cause serious hardships among the workers, as had been the case during the 1949 strike.

Italy Election

(Continued From Page 5)
conceal the significant victories of the Left-wing parties with banner headlines trumpeting loudly of the gains of the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement and the Monarchists.

THE REAL DANGER to Italy and the world contained in the emergence of an openly fascist movement cannot be minimized. Yet the 846,000 votes (13.7 percent of the total vote) received by the neo-fascists may give a false impression of their nation-wide strength and also of the quality of that vote. Practically non-existent in the north, the Italian Social Movement probably cannot muster much over 5 percent nationally.

Many of the votes won by the fascists came from old, died-in-the-wool squadristi of the Mussolini era who, anxiously pining for a chance to stake a "comeback," have until now been hiding beneath the clerical skirts of the Christian Democratic party. But perhaps an equal number of

South Italians voted for the demagogic anti-U. S., anti-North Atlantic Pact program of the fascists because this was the only way they could register a basically anti-war, anti-DeGasperi vote without incurring the sulphurous damnations ordained by the Vatican for anyone voting for the Popular Bloc.

THERE IS A SAYING in Italy today which is gaining wide currency: "It was better when it was worse. . . ." This is an inside-out way of saying that the economic lot of the people is now as bad, if not worse, than during the days of the fascist rule. With four million Italians unemployed or underemployed and prices spiraling continually higher, the saying is not completely without meaning. If the danger of a fascist resurgence exists, the responsibility and the consequences can be laid only at the door of DeGasperi and his sponsors, the Vatican and the U. S. State Department, because of his open tolerance and indirect encouragement of a party outlawed by the Italian Constitution.

Carrying the funeral significance for the Christian Democrats into

its prophecy for 1953—when the general elections will be held—the May 25 provincial elections show DeGasperi to be incapable of winning power. In Italy today millions of people are angrily withdrawing their former faith in the government. The new horizons opened in Rome by the initiative of a Citizens List, under the sponsorship of former President Nitti, has pointed the way out for the Italian people: a genuinely broad coalition of pro-peace, anti-fascist forces who are today—as is clearly shown in the elections two weeks ago in Italy—the decisive and most powerful array in the country.

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Business Agent, Chemical, Drug and Cosmetic Workers Union

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Eight years after Rudy and his comrades shed their blood fighting for a peaceful co-existence with all Freedom loving peoples against Hitler's Nazi hoarders did they shed their blood so that another Nazi, Fascist Army should be built up in Germany.

To honor the memory of Rudy and those comrades who fell to make a peaceful and free world for all—we should all dedicate ourselves to continue the fight for those principles for which they gave their lives.

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Find War Cost Hikes Taxes to One Third Of Worker's Labor

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — If you work for a living, almost one-third of your working day goes to pay taxes. And chances are you paid a total of \$816 in all kinds of taxes last year. This estimate appeared in a study, "Some Hidden Aspects of the Tax System," by Union Research and Information Service.

Pointing out that most people have no idea how much they pay in taxes, the study shows that in addition to straight income taxes, workers shoulder one-third of the corporate income tax in the form of higher prices and lower wages and are also socked with excise, payroll, state and local taxes.

From the average manufacturing worker who made \$65 a week last year, open and hidden taxes added up to \$816. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, a worker's family living in a city needs \$4,347 to get through a year. The average worker's family, however, had an income of \$3,380 last year, leaving it \$967 below the BLS budget. Yet after this family paid its \$816 tax bill, it had only \$2,564 to live on an dit could only dream about the modest BLS budget.

What do workers get in return for the taxes they pay? Less and less, according to the study. In 1939, for example, the group earning under \$5,000 a year—and that's the great majority of Americans—paid a total of \$2.4 billion in federal taxes. But the government spent \$4.5 billion on such welfare items as social security, health, schools and housing that year.

CHEATED OF BILLIONS

In 1951, however, workers paid out three times more in taxes than they got back in benefits. Their combined federal taxes totaled \$16.2 billion, but the government spent only \$4.9 billion on welfare.

Eighty-five percent of the tax dollar is budgeted for cost of past wars and the present mobilization program. Enormity of mobilization costs are pointed up in the survey, which notes that the \$65 billion annual war budget exceeds the total income of the 23 million families earning below \$3,500 a year. Those 23 million families account for 51 percent of all the families in the U. S.

"The poor cannot dodge taxes," the survey says. "Just try to dodge a sales tax, an excise tax, a withholding tax or a property tax paid as part of your rent. It can't be done. But the rich do evade taxes."

RICH DODGE TAXES

The survey gives some illustrations of how the rich dodge taxes and shift the burden onto already overtaxed working people.

The top five percent of Americans (those making \$7,500 a year and over) receive 77 percent of all dividends. But a report by the National Bureau of Economic Research shows that 24 percent of all dividends in a typical year, 1946, were not reported on income tax returns.

The same top five percent re-



ceives 38 percent of all rent income. But these property owners failed to report 55 percent of total rent income tax returns. The rich receive the bulk of all interest payments; the top five percent received 42 percent of the total, but in the year studied they failed to report 63 percent of total interest payments on their income returns.

Union Research estimates that in addition to these ways of dodging taxes, the wealthy save \$6 billion a year by taking advantage of legal loopholes in tax laws.

Another well-hidden aspect of the U. S. tax system is that the rich collect the taxes for the government from the poor. The study

Millions of Families Going Broke, BLS Study Indicates

WASHINGTON, D. C. (FP).—Millions of U. S. workers and their families are either eating up credit, going broke or living substandard lives, according to the family budget study just released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The report, designed to show how much it costs the U.S. worker to maintain himself, his wife and two children in a city, showed that in October, 1951, the cost was \$3,812 a year in New Orleans and \$4,454 in Washington.

These figures, based on BLS consumer price index rates which all organized labor insists fail to reflect the full rise in the cost of living.

Manufacturing workers in February, 1952, received average weekly earnings of \$67.03. If the worker kept his job all year he would receive \$3,485.56. This income is nearly \$400 less than the

cost of maintaining the family in the lowest cost city, New Orleans.

Further insight into the worker's budgetary problem is obtained from a study of what the BLS considers a "modest but adequate" family budget for a breadwinner aged 38, his wife, 38, who is a homemaker, a boy, 13, in high school and a girl, 8, in grade school.

The family lives in a separate five-room house or apartment with running hot and cold water "at least one window in each room" and electric lights. The wife does all the cooking, cleaning and laundry without help. She has a gas or electric stove, a mechanical refrigerator and a washing machine. The family has a "small radio."

The food budget allows for meat "several times a week for dinner" if the cheapest cuts are purchased. For the family of four the budget allows two 5-cent ice cream cones, one 5-cent candy bar, two bottles of soft drinks and one bottle of beer each week.

The husband is allowed one heavy wool suit every two years, one light wool suit every three years, and five shirts and two pairs of shoes each year. The wife gets one heavy wool coat every four years, four dresses and three pairs of shoes a year. The boy gets one sweater or jacket, two pairs of pants, three shirts and three pairs of shoes each year. The girl gets one snowsuit or heavy coat every two years, four dresses and four pairs of shoes each year.

The family buys one daily and Sunday newspaper and 32 copies of some magazine each year, but no books.

New Jersey SHOP TALK



Singer Union Paper Raps Anti-Negro Hiring

APPARENTLY the leadership of Local 461, IUE, has felt that the FEPC campaign of last year really took hold among the membership. Responding to the resentment against the widespread layoffs now taking place which have especially hit the Negro workers, the Local 461 News has taken a position against the discriminatory hiring at Singer. The union paper says:

"Again Negro workers are being left out of the proposed defense work picture, for the simple reason that Singers never put them in the departments where they could develop the skills in the first place. In the second place, those with skills developed elsewhere have seldom been given fair job opportunities by Singer Co."

"For years this company has past-mastered the art of playing

workers against one or another minority group in the plant. At different times, it has been the Finns, Poles, Lithuanians and more recently Negro workers. This practice begins at the Employment Office. Most Negroes are hired specifically for the hardest, dirtiest work in the foundry. The few who are hired for other work mostly do porter work and trucking."

While the article, entitled "How Discrimination Works in Singer," is weakened by anti-UE sniping, it states firmly:

"The Negro workers ask merely that the company give them the same treatment as it does other workers. Not more, BUT NOT LESS. Their interests cannot be separated from those of all Singer employees and a strong, healthy union."

Resorts Rained Out, But Not Peace Drive

THE HOLIDAY DOWNPOUR may have killed business at the Jersey shore, but it takes more than rain to dampen the ardor of the Women for Peace out there.

Nine women, on the streets of Long Branch for an hour, turned in a total of 250 signatures on the N. J. Women's Council for Peace petitions for a five-power peace pact.

The veterans' Memorial Day campaign around the postcard to President Truman appealing for an end to the Korean war will continue in New Jersey until the date of the second anniversary of the war in Korea, June 25.

★ CONSIDERABLE favorable comment was created by this letter in the Newark News last week from Katherine Van Orden, of Verona, chairman of the Progressive Party of Essex County.

"If we lived up to the Geneva Convention, which we signed in 1929 and 1949, the Korean war would be over tomorrow," wrote Mrs. Van Orden. "As it is, our 'take-it-or-leave-it' ultimatum over the one issue that now prevents a truce—the 'voluntary' repatriation of enemy prisoners—may lead to a bloody renewal of the war over an issue that is illegal, according to the Geneva Convention, and is far, far removed from the purpose for which we ostensibly

entered the Korean conflict in the first place.

"Can one more death in battle possible be justified over an issue that is the result of our considering a solemn international treaty a mere scrap of paper? I am sure the majority of the American people will not think so. It's up to them to tell the President how they feel."

DeFilippis Fights Double Jeopardy

THE SINISTER FORCES that framed four militant unionists in the Linden GM plant are vindictively pressing the persecution of Calvin De Filippis despite the dismissal of the charges against him.

Last week Union County Prosecutor Edward Cohen made an unprecedented appeal to the Supreme Court to set aside the directed verdict of acquittal by County Judge McGrath.

McGrath held March 10th that De Filippis' remarks in the tool crib during a coffee break in the Linden plant did not constitute a meeting in a public place under the 1918 state "sedition" law never before invoked.

Albert L. Kessler of Elizabeth, attorney for De Filippis and holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor, will file a counter brief, charging that the Prosecutor's move places his client in double jeopardy. At the same time Kessler will attack the constitutionality of the 1918 law.

An earlier appeal by Kessler to the Supreme Court, to dismiss Cohn's request for review, went unanswered.

Jail Mrs. Neff

(Continued from Page 1)

disagreement with union leader Anthony Valentino in January or February, 1951, that the FBI asked him to become a stool-pigeon, and he agreed.

★ WOOLLEY and the other informers went far beyond the framework of the Neff trial, and fingered many union members.

During summation, Feinberg admitted the government's case was shot full of holes, when he said that concrete facts were not important, that the jury should convict simply on the word of stoolpigeons.

As the Neff trial ended, many workers felt that the trial and the company-provoked strike, coming at the same time, were more than coincidence. But the company's plans to use the trial to smash the strike, and the union itself, did not succeed.

Campbell Soup

(Continued from Page 1)

at discounts.

6. Changes involving work clauses in the old contract covering such subjects as seniority, up-grading and grievances, as demanded by the union.

7. Contract to run until March 1, 1954 with wage reopening clause March, 1953.

8. Agreement on re-employment of workers suspended before the strike.

9. Company to post copies of N. J. Anti-discrimination law in plant and to publicly state it does not discriminate.

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Eisenhower and the Nazis

—See editorial on Page 5 and story on Magazine Page 1

Vol: XVII, No. 23

26

June 8, 1952

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STEEL RANKS SOLID; WASHINGTON WEIGHS NEW STRIKEBREAKING

See Page 3

7-Year Fight For Freedom

A federal law is turned into a 1952 Fugitive Slave Act to carry a young sharecropper back to the South in chains because he struck a blow against southern 'justice.'

Book of Year On the Campus

A Brooklyn student tells how the youth come to sign the Peace and Friendship Book.

Loyal to Mars And Morgan

W. Averill Harriman, 'favorite son' of the New York Democratic machine, fattens on the A-bomb industry.

The Battle Against Death

How science today is fighting to prolong human life—the story of the work of Prof. V. A. Negovsky's research in the Soviet Union.

Letters From The Shops

A weekly page of letters by workers and stories and articles from shop papers.

Also Columns and Features

on movies, books and vital topics of the day
IN THE MAGAZINE

Senate Leader Speeds Bill to Break Strikes

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.

SEN. BURNETT MAYBANK (D-SC) offered legislation to force the steel workers back into the mills and to outlaw any strikes in so-called "defense" industries. He did this in the form of an amendment to his bill to extend the Defense Production Act which is now pending in the Senate and will be acted on before the week is out.

Maybank heatedly rejected a suggestion that his amendment be referred to the Banking and Currency Committee of which he is chairman, for a "quick hearing." "There is no time," Maybank shouted on the Senate floor. "The steel plants are shut down and our boys are fighting in Korea."

The Maybank amendment includes one of the two most repressive sections of the Smith Bill—it provides for an indefinite ban on the right to strike in so-called "defense" industries.

The other most repressive section of the Smith Bill—providing for seizure of unions—may be offered as an amendment to the amendment.

The Maybank amendment achieves its permanent ban on the right to strike by a new twist to an old Taft-Hartley gimmick. It orders a cooling off period of 120 days during which a strike would be unlawful. If no settlement is reached, the cooling off period would be followed by government seizure which would remain in force until the dispute is settled. During government seizure there could be no changes in wages and working conditions although the owners would be guaranteed "just compensation."

If Congress should adopt the Maybank amendment it would affect the steel strike in this manner. Truman would name a national emergency price and wage board of seven members and immediately notify the steel workers and management that he had referred their dispute to the board. The workers would be required to return to work and for the next 113 days could leave their jobs only at the risk of going to jail for violating an injunction. At the end of this period the board

would announce its recommendations on wages and prices. The union and the companies would have seven more days in which to decide to accept or reject the board's proposals. In the event that either side rejected them President Truman would then seize the steel mills and operate them until a settlement was reached. During this seizure it would be unlawful for the workers to strike but Truman would have no authority to give them any wage increase.

While Maybank was pleading for immediate action on his amendment Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) entered the Senate chamber and interjected himself into the debate.

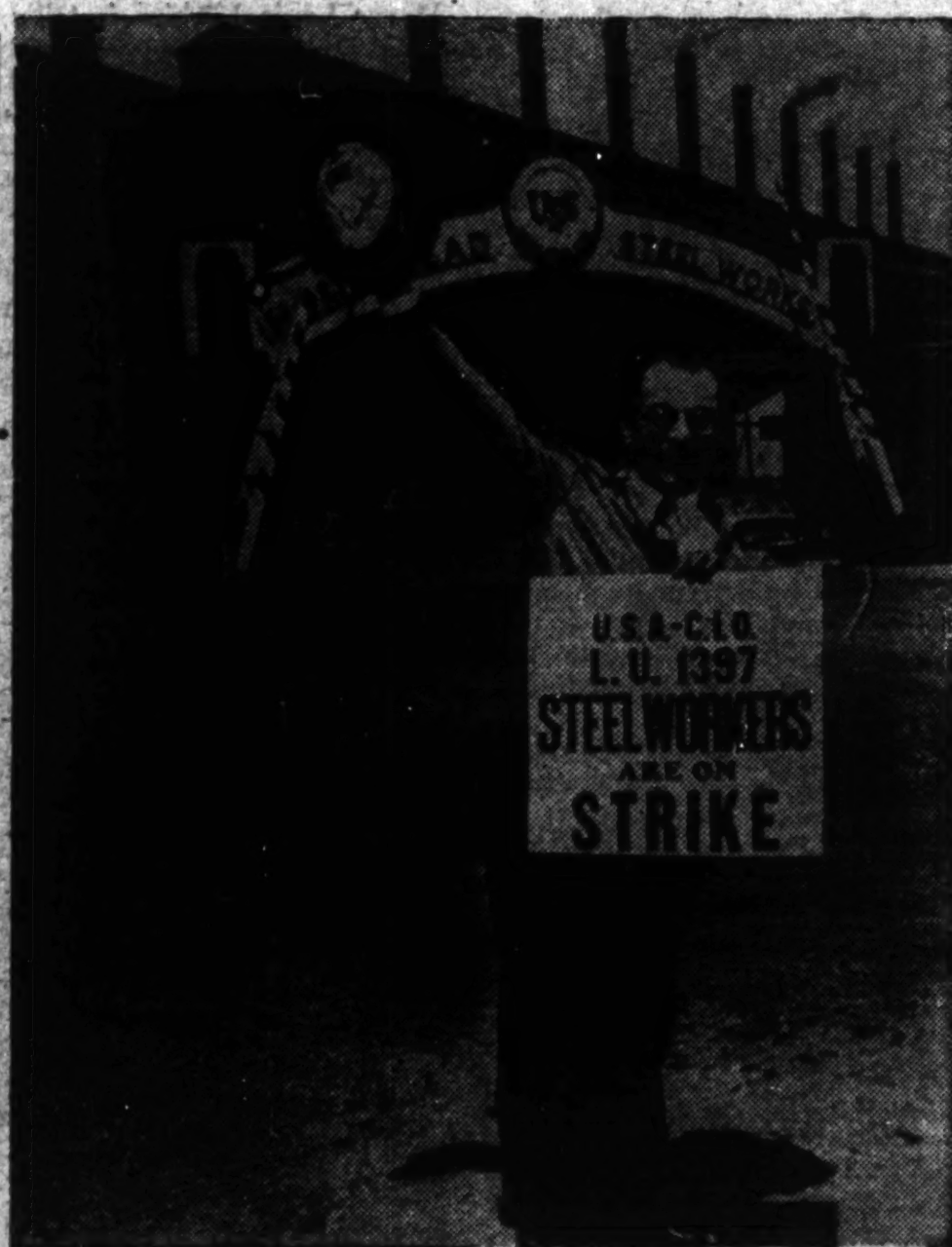
Between the Maybank amendment and the Taft-Hartley Act there is "absolutely no difference" during the first eighty days of the cooling off no strike period, Taft said. Under either measure the President is empowered to get an injunction to break a strike, he pointed out.

Maybank responded that he voted for the Taft-Hartley Act and had voted to override Truman's veto of it. But he thought his bill better, he said. For one thing, he said, under his measure the fact finding board could make recommendations on wages and prices prior to the expiration of the cooling off period, although not later.

Sen. Spessard Holland (D-Fla) who boasted that he too had been an ardent supporter of the Taft-Hartley Act, commended Sen. Maybank for "doing something" about the steel strike. Majority Leader Ernest McFarland (D-Ariz) likewise praised Maybank.

Maybank asked unanimous consent to have unlimited debate on his amendment which will be the pending business before the Senate. If this consent is not granted discussion of the measure would be restricted to one hour.

The provisions of his amendment would expire March 1 with the Defense Production Act, Maybank said, but they could be terminated earlier by a concurrent resolution of both Houses of Congress.



FIRST ON THE PICKET LINE at the gates of the Homestead Plant of U. S. Steel in Pittsburgh was A. J. Margie, shown above with his picket sign after 650,000 steel workers went on strike.

Admit Killings Of Koje PWs

— See Page 2 —

French Fight Attempt to Foist Re-Nazified Germany on Them

— See Page 3 —

July 4 Press Picnic to Be Better Than Ever This Year

CHICAGO. — Along with the tradition of America's struggle for liberty, to Chicagoans, July 4 means Press Picnic.

This year, this well-established yearly custom will be observed again with a colorful, bang-up outing at Santa Fe Park, 91st and Wolf Road.

Preparations for this affair are well under way, indicating a record crowd and a new high in entertainment and enjoyment.

Speech-making at these picnics is always limited. But this year, the picnic committee was fortunate enough to secure Abner Berry, Daily Worker columnist and Ne-

gro Affairs Editor, as the main speaker.

By tradition and popular request, the July 4 Picnic will again feature the national group food fair, with booths offering a broad range of special delicacies.

Santa Fe Park, one of the most beautiful picnic groves in the Chi-

cago area, will again be a combination of nature's own inimitable decorations and the colorful carnival setting being prepared by a group of artists.

There will be ballroom dancing in the open-air pavilion to the music of a top-notch band. In addition, there will be folk and square dancing.

Santa Fe Park boasts excellent sports facilities, including numerous baseball and softball diamonds, a cinder track, plenty of space for croquet, horse shoe pitching and children's games.

In addition to its easy accessibility by car, arrangements are also being made for special bus transportation.

Progressives Call Petition Canvassers on Weekends

CHICAGO.—With a goal of 50,000 signatures in June, the Illinois Progressive Party opened its election petition campaign this week. It was announced that there would be signature-gathering mobilizations in Chicago every weekend, beginning immediately.

West Frankfort a Town of Ghosts —Dead and Living Mine Victims

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill.—This mining town is undergoing its second tragedy in six months.

Last Christmas, the town was mourning its 119 coal miners, killed in one of the worst mine disasters in history.

Now, the town is mourning the loss of thousands of jobs; the rise of unemployment which threatens to turn West Frankfort into a "ghost town."

AT ONE time, there were 5,000 miners employed in eight big mines surrounding West Frankfort. Four of them are permanently shut. A fifth closed in the blast which occurred on Dec. 23. The remaining three are scheduled to close before long.

That will leave a garment factory, employing 125, as the only industry in this town of 12,500.

As an act of helpless desperation, the town is currently raising a \$100,000 fund from its poverty-stricken population, which is supposedly to be used in attracting employers to West Frankfort.

HOWEVER, few people think it will help, and least of all the miners who have spent long years

in the West Frankfort pits. They know that the mine operators have made their profits and pulled out for good.

The main "selling point" in this drive to solve the unemployment problem by wooing business concerns is itself proof of why this scheme is doomed.

Mayor Louis Harkins is telling outside employers that not only does West Frankfort have a "surplus labor supply" but that thousands of additional workers are available in nearby mining towns.

WHAT he is telling the world is that this entire area is becoming depressed, that the crisis has also come to towns like Johnston City, Benton and Ziegler, which, like West Frankfort, were once "thriving" mining towns.

In a proclamation this week, aimed at stimulating the lagging fund-raising campaign, Mayor Harkins declared that the town's battle has "practically" been won.

There was no confirmation from the town or from its large cemetery, where thousands have given either a life or a lifetime to coal mining, only to be made idle in the end.

Progressive issued a list of mobilization headquarters and captains for almost every ward in the city.

The newly-printed election petitions lists the PP national ticket, Vincent Hallinan and Charlotta Bass, nine state candidates and 27 electors.

PROGRESSIVE state leaders said the party will over-fulfill all the requirements.

Following is the list of mobilization points in Chicago, most of them being the homes of PP ward leaders:

First Congressional District (Wards 1, 2, 3, 20) 306 E. 43 St.; 4th Ward Langley (Brittain); 5th Ward, 5324 S. Kenwood (Friedlander) on Saturdays, 5719 Dorchester (Good) on Sundays; 6th Ward, 6552 S. Greenwood (Karl); 7th Ward, 1719 E. 78 St. (Helfgott); 8th Ward, 7926 S. Calumet (Fox); South West area (11th through 18th Wards), 6140 S. Throop (Bertell); 8th Congressional District (Wards 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 37, Berwyn and Cicero), 3557 Douglas (Gold) on Saturdays and 426 S. Hamlin (Erlich) on Sundays; 68th and 39th Wards, 4852 W. Dakin (Moran); 39th and 40th Wards, 4949 N. Sawyer (Schlossberg); 42nd and 43rd Wards, 107 W. Elm St. (Tiller); Lake View (Wards 44, 45, 46) 555 Roscoe (Wolfson); 48th and 49th Wards, 1412 Chase (Ross); 50th Ward, 6346 N. Talman (Ross).

Inland Local Reports \$250,000 Won on Grievances in Two Years

EAST CHICAGO.—During the two-year period when steel wages were frozen by the industry-wide contract pattern Inland Local 1010 leaders won a quarter of a million dollars for the workers in the settlement of grievances.

This fact was contained in reports of the local's officers and grievance committee members on their terms of office. Biennial local elections are to be held on June 19.

President William Maihofer declared that these wage gains were the fruits of "a strong, democratically controlled, rank-and-file local union."

THE economic gains achieved by the grievors covered thousands of workers. Much of it was in the form of retroactive pay, secured after lengthy battles with the In-

land management over the proper rating of jobs.

Last October, the entire plant of 18,000 workers went out on strike when the men in the cold strip mill were given a wage cut. The strike ended in a complete victory.

This week, James Stone, cold strip griever, revealed that in the past 20 months a total of \$61,000 in back pay has been won in this department.

Fred Gardner, vice-chairman of the grievance committee, reported that more than \$106,000 had been won on disability pensions, insurance cases and grievances in the sheet mill and galvanize department.

Similar reports of economic gains were made by grievors in almost every department, according to Don Lutes, chairman of the grievance committee.

LEWIS BLASTS TRIBUNE STAND AGAINST MINE SAFETY LAWS

CHICAGO. — John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers president, last week blasted the Chicago Tribune for its callous attacks on mine safety legislation.

In a letter to the Tribune, Lewis told the paper that it "reflects the non-constructive thinking of some of our coal operators."

Charging this country with the world's worst mine safety record, Lewis stated:

"The record of slaughter in American coal mines is nearly three times as great as that of any other civilized country in which coal

mining exists."

IN HIS letter to the Tribune, Lewis lambasted the attempt "to depict safety legislation as socialism."

In Illinois, the rate of casualties is extremely high—and going higher constantly.

This fact was shown clearly by recent state figures, in spite of claims by Gov. Stevenson and officials of the Illinois Bureau of Mines and Minerals to the effect that mine safety has "improved."

CONSIDERING that 14,000 fewer miners are employed here now than in 1947, and that the work week has been cut in half for most miners, the casualty rate has climbed at an alarming pace.

The number of miners has dropped by 42 percent but the number of casualties has decreased by only 25 percent.

In the first 11 months of 1951 (prior to the West Frankfort disaster) there were 1,938 non-fatal mine accidents, resulting in three days or more lost-time. This is the highest record since 1929, when there were three times as many workers employed in Illinois mines.

I. F. STONE TO SPEAK HERE JUNE 25 ON KOREAN WAR

CHICAGO.—The second anniversary of the outbreak of the war in Korea will be marked in Chicago on June 25 with a city-wide rally and mass meeting to demand an immediate ending of the unpopular and disastrous conflict.

The rally, sponsored by the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade and affiliated groups and organizations, will take place Wednesday evening, June 25, at Temple Hall, 330 S. Marshall. The main speaker will be

I. F. Stone of New York, well-known columnist, author and lecturer.

Only a few weeks ago, Mr. Stone's latest book, entitled "The Hidden History of the Korean War," was published. The sensational revelations by Mr. Stone in this book have created a stir both in the United States and abroad, and in his Chicago appearance Mr. Stone is expected to draw heavily on the material in his book.

APC Plans Rally on 2d Anniversary of Korea War

CHICAGO. — A campaign to end the threat of atomic warfare in Korea was opened by the Illinois Assembly of the American Peace Crusade this week, centered around a new pamphlet issued here which presents a powerful case against genocidal weapon of this type.

The 20-page pamphlet, prepared by medical authorities and peace leaders here, declares:

"Today, with mastery over infectious diseases within grasp, man is threatened with a return to the Dark Ages through artificial spread of disease."

"B. W. (bacteriological warfare)—the deliberate use of disease against life—it total warfare aimed at annihilation of whole peoples."

to end the two-year old Korean war. The drive will be climaxed on Wednesday, June 25, the war's anniversary date, with a mass rally at Temple Hall, 330 S. Marshall.

Speakers at this rally will deal with the prisoner of war issue, the facts behind the germ warfare charge, the fight for a conference of the major powers.

The APC, in its fight to settle the prisoner of war question and to halt the spread of germ warfare, has centered attention on the Geneva Protocol of 1925, the international agreement which covers these questions.

The Geneva Protocol has been ratified by all major world powers except the United States and Japan.

tains a program of action which includes the following points:

1—Mobilize national support for U. S. ratification of the 1925 Geneva Protocol outlawing bacteriological warfare, with President Truman re-submitting this measure to the U. S. Senate for ratification.

2—Demand U. S. ratification of the United Nations Convention on Genocide.

3—Urge an appropriate system of international (UN) inspection and control of B. W. and other weapons of mass destruction.

4—Seek an international probe of the charges of the use of B. W. in North Korea and China.

5—Demand rapid successful completion of the Korean truce talks, and overall negotiations among the major powers.

July 4

All-Nations Press Picnic

Main Speaker: ABNER W. BERRY
Negro Affairs Editor of the Daily Worker

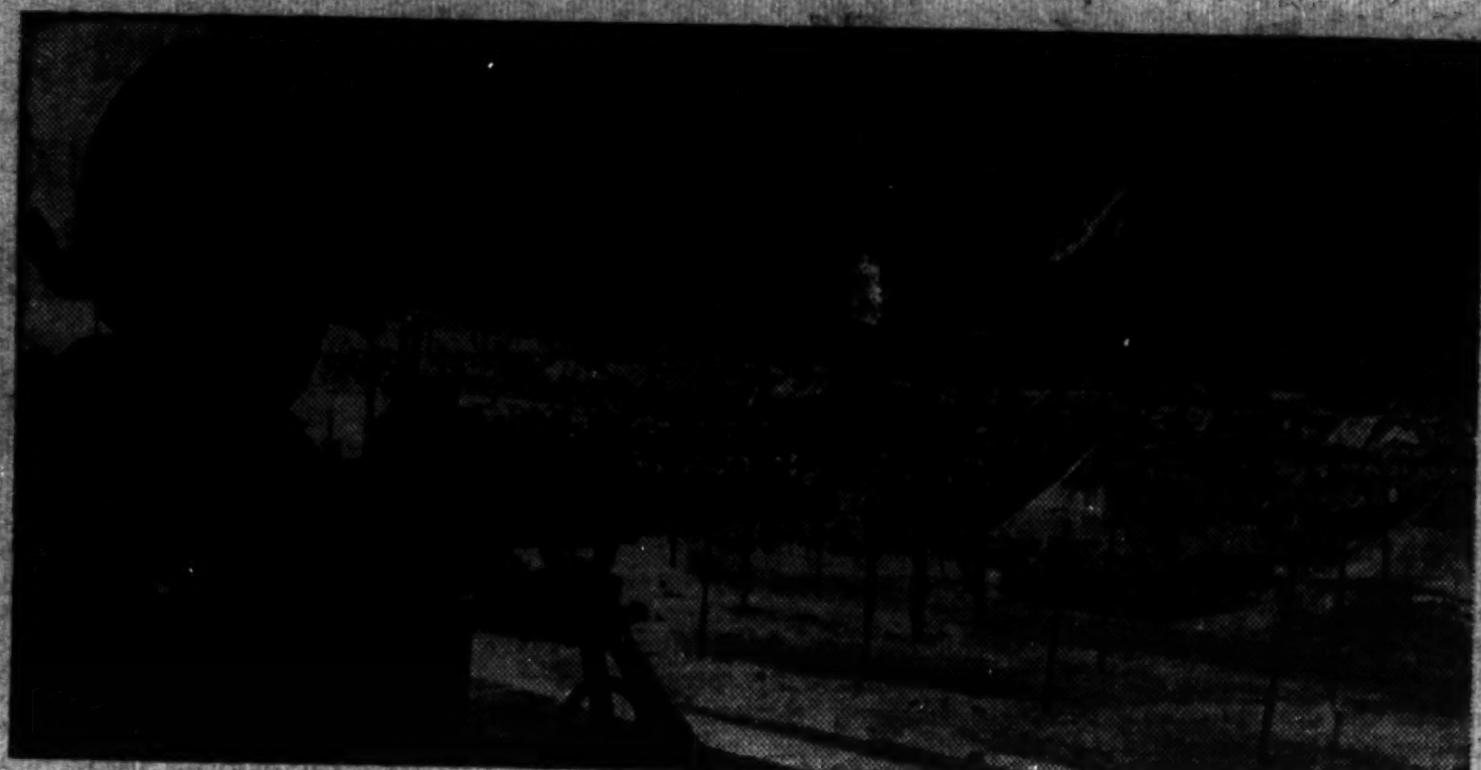
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PICNIC FOR PEACE!



KOREAN PRISONERS in Koje Island's Compound 76 were only playing a soccer game when this picture was taken, but Army authorities mounted a machine gun which points at the center of the game. This is the camp where numbers of the POWs were killed.

Admit POW Killings at Koje

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

AFTER Gens. Dodd and Colson were censured and demoted for admitting to the slaughter of Korean and Chinese POWs on Koje Island, Army Secretary Frank Pace acknowledged before a secret Senate hearing that such killings had, in fact, taken place. What's more, Pace agreed that the U. S. Government wouldn't stand a chance with any international tribunal which might study the case.

The story of Pace's testimony, along with that of Army Chief of Staff Collins before the Senate Armed Services Committee came to light this week in the nationally-syndicated column of Robert S. Allen.

"The Senate Armed Services Committee has suppressed the most significant information it received regarding the Koje Island riots," Allen wrote.

WHAT was deliberately kept from the American people was the Pace-Collins confession that "hot-headed" South Korean guards "killed and wounded a considerable number of prisoners shortly before ex-Gen. Dodd was seized by the POWs."

This "undisclosed incident," said Allen, "was also the reason why" Gen. Colson, who succeeded Dodd as commander of the Koje Island POW camp, signed the

statement "in which he admitted that PWs had been killed."

On the strength of the Allen report, Americans can only see in the demotion of Colson and Dodd and the statement by Supreme Commander Gen. Mark Clark that Colson had been "forced" to acknowledge non-existent mistreatment of POWs, a deliberate fraud on the American people.

And if the truth has in this instance been suppressed, what reason do Americans have to believe in the Washington claims that POWs were not forcibly screened to "request" that they not be sent home after the war—the issue on which the Truman government is refusing to sign a truce?

MEANWHILE, the Allen report showed what a mockery it has been for Washington to denounce the Koreans and Chinese for an alleged unwillingness to submit the whole POW issue to an international body.

Part of the suppressed report of the Senate Committee which Allen reproduced included this exchange between Pace and Sen. Wayne Morse, Oregon Republican:

"Mr. Secretary, would you say it is accurate to state that a number of prisoners, who made insulting remarks and threw stones at their South Korean guards, were shot to death by hotheads among these guards?"

(Neither Mr. Pace nor Mr. Morse mentioned, at least as far as Allen's report revealed, the role of Pentagon troops on Koje Island.)

"I believe that would be a fair statement," conceded Pace.

"Now let us suppose," continued Morse, "that this incident was placed before an international tribunal. Based on the information we have, do you think our case would fare very well before such a tribunal?"

"No, I do not," admitted Pace.

ALSO this week, U. S. press correspondents quoted Radio Peking as saying that Korean and Chinese representatives at the Panmunjom truce talks had made "many major concessions and have put forward a completely reasonable compromise proposal" on the question of prisoner exchange.

This report was at complete variance with Washington claims that the Koreans and Chinese have adamantly refused to consider any alteration in their demand for a general repatriation of all prisoners.

What was immediately clear, however, was that once again the American people have been either misinformed, deprived of, or belatedly given the facts on what is happening in Korea.

State Dept. Now Admits Rhee a Liar

By JOHN PITTMAN

The regime on whose word President Truman has sent the sons of a million United States families to Korea and has spent \$15,000,000,000 (billions) of taxpayers' funds has now been called a liar by the State Department. This regime is the so-called Republic of South Korea, headed by Syngman Rhee, 77-year-old crony of Gen. MacArthur and Chiang Kai-shek.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Pusan on May 31, "U. S. diplomatic sources here have called the government's Red charges 'eyewash'."

The so-called "Red charges" in questions were claims by Syngman Rhee spokesmen that—according to the same AP dispatch—"Communist elements were trying to overthrow the regime and form a coalition government with Red Korea."

(Significantly, the same kind of "Red charges" are being made at this very moment in France by the Pinay regime, in Japan by the Yoshida regime, in the Philippines by the Quirino mob, in West Germany by Adenauer and the Nazi generals, in South Africa by the Malanazis, and even in the U. S. by Smith Act prosecutors in Los Angeles and New York!)

Syngman Rhee's "home minister," that is, police superintendent Lee Bum Suk, made the "Red charges" last Friday in trying to alibi Rhee's defiance of a 96 to 3 vote by the National Assembly ordering him to end it. Under the

pretext of the "Communist conspiracy" and with the powers he enjoys through martial law, Rhee's police have jailed 22 persons, 11 of them Assemblymen. About 40 other Assemblymen have avoided arrest and prison only by making themselves unavailable.

Rhee yesterday ordered the arrest of Koh Chai, an editor of the Oriental Daily on charges that he was responsible for an editorial criticizing the government.

The Rhee regime has also defied the various UN and U.S. organizations which have been trying to get it at least to put up an appearance of being democratic. On Sunday, Rhee spokesmen accused their allies of "interfering with the internal affairs" of the South Korean regime, and threatened to oust from South Korea the U.S. Information Service, the Pusan branch of the Voice of America, and the UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

United States diplomatic sources in Pusan, according to the AP dispatch, "expressed the opinion that President Rhee was attempting to jail his political opponents so that he could handpick a President next month."

This disposition of the Rhee regime to jail his opponents, even to kill them as tens of thousands were being killed by his police prior to the outbreak of the war, was well known to President Truman and the State Department.

Yet Truman felt Rhee's word about a "North Korean aggression" on the morning of June 25, 1950, to be all he needed to send American boys into action 7,000 miles from home.

According to the State Department's White Paper, the "first official report" on the outbreak of hostilities in Korea came from Ambassador John Muccio, who was stationed in Seoul. Where did Ambassador Muccio get his information? His cable is explicit on this point:

"According to Korean Army reports which are partly confirmed by Korean Military Advisory Group field advisor reports, North Korean forces invaded Republic of Korea territory at several points this morning."

Muccio, although he and the American military advisers with Rhee's troops were in on the intrigues which culminated in Rhee's provocative attack above the Parallel, did not say which side had actually launched the aggression. Nor did the UN Commission reporting from the spot, even though it had been briefed by Rhee to blame it on the North Koreans.

Nevertheless, the word of Syngman Rhee was sufficient for Truman, Acheson, and of course John Foster Dulles, who had been the trigger-man for the "entire provocation. Now it turns out that Syngman Rhee is a liar! But what does that make Truman, Acheson and Dulles?

PEACE NOTEBOOK

• The Real 'Voice of America'

• Some Letters People Write to the Papers

THE REAL "VOICE OF AMERICA" for peace and sanity can now be heard throughout the land. The exciting news from Progressive Party headquarters is that the historic, thrilling, pungent speech made by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois before 16,000 cheering New Yorkers in Madison Square Garden on May 13 was recorded and is now available on records.

This speech was the high point of the opening American Labor Party election rally (the ALP is the New York arm of the national Progressive Party). Nobody who heard it will ever forget it. The packed Garden was on its feet cheering time and again during the speech, and great gusts of laughter swept through the arena as the magnificent 83-year-old Negro scholar and national peace leader ripped the warmakers with rapier-like satire.

Everyone who heard it will want the record to play for groups of fellow New Yorkers who missed it. Non-New Yorkers have a rare treat in store for them in hearing it for the first time. It can be played at meetings, in homes, halls and churches. Imagine these powerful words ringing out to hundreds of thousands in the measured voice of Dr. DuBois:

"What is wrong with the United States? We are an intelligent, rich and powerful nation. Yet today we are confused and frightened. We fear poverty, unemployment and jail. We are suspicious not only of enemies but especially of friends. We shrink from the world and are ready to make war on everybody. Gen. Eisenhower has assured us that 'we can lick the world,' and we are preparing to spend 70 billions of dollars to do it, even when we do not know whom to fight or why or how."

The record is available on a non-breakable vinylite disc, approximately 14 minutes, at \$5 a record from the Progressive Party, 17 W. 45 St., New York, N. Y.

PEACE NOTEBOOK, which runs twice a week in the Daily Worker, has been running letters sent by Americans to their newspapers. Here are several more examples of the great and ever-growing voice of common sense and decency from the grass roots of our land, rejecting the war propaganda they read in the editorials and writing for what is true and right:

In the Louisville Courier Journal:

"We mothers of this nation must stop this needless sacrificing of our children. I cannot be convinced there is danger of war with Russia. I cannot be convinced there is a need for this onerous taxation engulfing our nation. This waste of our children, our finances, our inner spirits, must be stopped. No one has a better right to voice this complaint than an American. . . . Do mothers realize they waste 18 to 21 years raising a son or daughter just to be shipped to the slaughtering pen like so much cattle? Fathers all these years have fed and clothed these children to be cannon fodder. Demand something more of life than bloodshed. Let us make some changes. If this nation is to survive, it is mothers who must step forth to this new national task. Let us go back to the Constitution. . . . War cannot exist without mothers. Let us be human and teach other nations. Let us stop wars. . . . Frances Elizabeth Kelley, North Platte, Nebraska."

HERE IS ANOTHER typical eloquent letter, from a young student at Boston University of Theology to the Boston Herald:

"On May 27, the city of Boston witnessed an overwhelming demonstration of our nation's hypocrisy in its quest for peace. We have all vaguely realized, of course, that the high school students of this city were organized into military cadet units, but it is not until we see an actual demonstration of that organizing, as in this military cadet parade, that we realize that we have been quietly led into the complete militarization of our youth. . . . A third world war is in the making in the schools of this city as much as in any other point of our world. We give our youth uniforms, bands, flags and guns and expect a peaceful world to result. . . . I say it is time to put an end to the corruption of our youth. Train them not in war but in peace. . . . let's stop trying to act the 'peaceful' nation, while we train our youth for only one thing—war! . . . John Ambler, B. U. School of Theology."

A LONG LETTER to the Providence Journal Bulletin signed by eight members of the Providence Monthly Meeting of Friends, tells of the address by Dr. Kathleen Lonsdale, who visited the Soviet Union last summer with a party of Friends (Quakers). Included in their letter was this paragraph touching the heart of the hoax of "Russian aggression":

"As to war, she said that she met no conditions of war-mindedness among the common people and that those with whom she talked could not understand why we would stockpile atomic bombs unless we were going to use them for aggression. Their imagination could not conceive of stockpiling bombs for defense from themselves."

FORTY-THREE CLEVELAND psychologists, teachers, social workers and others have petitioned for an end to "defense" dog tags for school kids. Heading the list of signers were Dr. William R. Morrow and Dr. Dwight W. Miles, Western Reserve University psychologists; Spencer D. Irwin, associate editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer; Drs. Margaret Lang, Lawrence Tober, Virginia Hopan and Anthony Jansic, all psychologists of Cleveland State Hospital.

The group charged that the youngsters would develop "atom jitters" and said that the authorities were inspiring "hopelessness, despair and the idea that the only thing one can do is hide. . . . The every day insecurities which children feel as a result of economic tendencies and family tensions will be compounded by the aura of arid expectation which will seem so real because the metal tag is so real," the group added.

In New York City, the School Superintendent was forced to back down from his program of compulsory wearing by school children of the dog tags. The angry protest of parents who did not consider their children to be dogs forced Dr. Jansen to change it to "optional." It's a rare school child you'll see with the dog tag around his neck in New York these days.

Things are getting tough all over for the warmakers. There's a big difference between what the screaming headlines, radio, movies and TV say and what the people actually think.

It Was 'Paul Robeson Day' in Chicago

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—Chicagoans by the thousands, Negro and white, jammed Washington Park last Sunday for a deeply moving tribute to Paul Robeson and a fervent response to his leadership in the struggle for peace, democracy and the liberation of oppressed peoples.

The police estimated the crowd at 11,000. But from the platform where he sang and spoke, Robeson could see masses of people in every direction. He pledged to them that he will continue to fight their fight "as long as I have breath."

The great Robeson was in high

spirits and his throbbing baritone voice was richer than ever, ringing out in the songs the people have come to identify with him alone.

HE SANG the workers' songs and the spirituals, songs of struggle from far sections of the world and in many languages, "Kevin Barry" and "Water Boy," "Four Rivers" and "Joe Hill." And when he rose to that great climax in "Old Man River," which he sings, "I must keep fighting until I'm dying," the applause thunder-clapped across the park.

"I stand for peace and friendship among peoples," he declared,

"for the unity between my people and the great masses of working people which can bring world peace and real freedom."

IT WAS Robeson Day in Chicago. All morning, people throughout the city prepared for this giant turnout. They passed out leaflets at churches and street corners, made chain phone calls and visits to straighten out the confusion about the time and place of the concert which had resulted from the cancellation of halls as part of the frantic efforts of this city's white supremacists to still Robeson's voice.

By noon, cars were gathering in several communities for the stream of motorcades which converged on the park. The program opened before the tightly packed crowd with local artists, at Robeson's request.

Negro and white trade union and civic leaders spoke briefly in tribute to this matchless leader. And by the time he came to the microphone, the platform was banked high with flowers.

"IT IS NOT the Robesons and the DuBois they are afraid of when they try to silence my voice," he told the audience, "It is the strength of the people they fear."

"Three quarters of the world today—the colonial peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America—stand behind the fight of the Negro people in this country, for they too seek equality and freedom."

He punctuated his hour of stirring songs with appeals to the

people to "get together in the struggle for a better world which we are going to win in my lifetime and in yours."

THE GIANT congregation of people was a protest against the fact that Chicago churches, armories and school auditoriums had been closed to Robeson.

"My right to speak has been earned not only by myself but by my people and my forebears," he said, "The great wealth of this country was built literally upon the backs of my people!"

Robeson declared, "If Negro fraternal, civic, religious and social organizations joined together, they could force the powers in Washington to grant full civil rights status now to the Negro people."

THE CROWD roared a sonorous "Aye!" to the demand that Robeson's passport be restored. They contributed to the United Freedom Fund which benefits from the proceeds of Robeson's national tour. And finally, they flocked to the Arcade Ballroom for a birthday dance in honor of this world-recognized leader.

He spoke of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and of William L. Patterson. And he reminded the crowd of Benjamin Davis Jr., the Communist leader "who is imprisoned not far away from here in Terre Haute, Ind."

"I fight to get Ben and his colleagues out of jail," he said, "so that they can once again return to give leadership to the people's struggles."

Illinois Seen 'Worst' in Tax Load on Worker

CHICAGO.—In this tax-ridden nation, the Illinois working people take the worst beating of all, according to a study just made by the CIO Economic Outlook.

The explanation for that lies in Illinois' sales tax, which accounts for 85 percent of the state's total revenue, the highest sum levied by this means of any state in the union.

This type of tax, the CIO pointed out, "eats into the living standards of the poorest, without impairing the luxury standards of those who have the most."

ILLINOIS is one of the few states which does not derive a cent of revenue from high individual incomes or from corporation profits.

Said the CIO survey: "There is overwhelming evidence that it is the state governments, so often dominated by special privilege groups, which have deliberately corrupted their revenue systems in order to shift the heaviest tax burden on low and middle-income families."

Illinois is one of the four highest tax-levying states, along with New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan. However, Illinois and Michigan do not have an income or profit tax based on ability to pay.

Reveal Police Threatened to Lynch Clarks

CHICAGO.—The Cicero police threatened the Harvey Clarks with lynching, according to testimony in the U.S. District Court trial last week against town officials accused of inciting mob violence against the Negro family last July.

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June 13 and 15 "Lenin," documentary
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the October Revolution.

LECTURE—"Great Peacetime Construction
Projects of the USSR" by Charles
Burroughs, who lived in the Soviet Union
for 17 years, June 11 8 p.m. One of a
series sponsored each Wednesday night
by the Chicago Council of American-Soviet
Friendship, at ASP Hall, 946 N. Clark.
Donation 60 cents.

L. F. STONE, author and columnist,
will speak on the "Hidden History of the
Korean War," at a peace rally, Wed.
evening, June 25, 8:15 p.m. at Temple
Hall, 330 S. Marshfield. Admission 74
cents. Auspices: Illinois Assembly of the
American Peace Crusade.

JULY 4 Press Picnic! Carnival, food,
entertainment, games. Main speaker,
Almer W. Berry, Negro Affairs Editor of
the Daily Worker. Santa Fe Park, 81st
and Wolf Road. 50 cents. Auspices: Il-
linois Committee for Freedom of the
Press.

In Memory of our dear LEARA

To you, Beloved Comrade,
We make this solemn vow,
The fight will go on,
The fight will still go on.

Rest here in the earth,
Your work is done,
You'll find new birth when we
have won,
When we have won.

Sleep well, Beloved Comrade,
Our work will just begin,
The fight will go on until we win
Until we win.

—SUE

As the trial concluded, racist
forces in the city were apparently
planning their next move.

Joseph Beauharnais, head of the
notorious White Circle League,
tried to crash a meeting of the
National Association for the Ad-
vancement of Colored People at the
Parkway Community Center.

THE KLAN LEADER appeared

at the meeting suddenly in an
apparent effort to provoke vio-
lence. He was finally "escorted"
out, although there were many
present who wanted to throw him
out bodily.

In spite of the fact that Beau-
harnais was deeply involved in the
Cicero racist rioting, he has never
been arrested for his part in it.

The trial in Federal Judge Wal-
ter J. LaBuy's court last week in
fact revealed that the Cicero police
encouraged the mobsters and re-
fused to allow any steps to be
taken to break up the rioting through
which staged an orgy of looting
and destruction at the Cicero build-
ing where the Clarks rented an
apartment.

CLARK and others testified that
the police used violence against
them and threatened murder.
Clark testified that policeman
Frank K. Lange told him: "I'll
bust your head if you don't move!"

Lange drew his revolver and
forced the Clarks to get out, tell-
ing them flatly that they couldn't
live in Cicero "because you are
colored."

POLICE CHIEF Ervin Konov-

sky, who arrived a little later, at-
tacked the Clarks and insulted
them. Shouting curses at them, he
pushed them into the moving van
and warned them not to come
back to Cicero.

By this time, the crowd was
already gathering in front of the
apartment. They joined Konovsky
in abusing the Clarks, in threaten-
ing the Negro couple and their
children, in damaging their prop-
erty while the police stood by.

A disturbing development in the
case was the freeing of the town
president of Cicero, Henry J. San-
dusky, and the fire chief, Theo-
dore H. Wesolowski, and the dis-
missing of the indictments against
them by Judge LaBuy. The case
is being tried before an all-white
jury.

Sees 50% Rise in Rents If Congress Passes Dirksen Bill

CHICAGO.—Rents in Chicago
would jump at least 50 percent if
controls were suddenly removed,
it was predicted this week by
Tighe E. Woods, director of the
Office of Rent Stabilization at a
press conference held in the Chi-
cago office of Rent Stabilization.

Asked if he felt that there was
a possibility of rent control end-
ing suddenly, Mr. Woods said that
this danger was quite real and
referred to an amendment defeat-
ed in the Senate Banking and Fi-
nance Committee by one vote,
which he felt would come up on
the floors of the Senate and the
House when the entire control bill
was considered.

"What the enemies of rent sta-
bilization have been unable to do
by direct action, this amendment
reported to have been introduced
in executive session of the Banking
and Currency by the Senator from
this state, Everett Dirksen, would
do by indirection," Mr. Woods
stated. "This amendment calls
for an end to rent controls in all
except those areas designated as
critical."

"A MAJORITY of our major in-
dustrial cities, such as Chicago,
Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland,
Boston, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and
San Francisco would suddenly find
themselves without rent control

because they have not been desig-
nated critical due to a provision
in the Act requiring a substantial
in-migration of labor before a city
can be certified as critical. This
amendment would affect the lives
of a third of our population, as
61,500,000 live in cities which
would be decontrolled."

Asked what would happen in
major cities of your region if this
amendment should carry, Mr.
Woods added: "Hardest hit would
be those in lower rental brackets
and in major industrial cities. It
would not be beyond reason to
expect 50 to 100 percent increases
in the \$30 to \$50 month bracket
and here is why: Chicago, like
every other major industrial city in
the country, has hundreds of thou-
sands of rental units renting for
less than \$50 a month."

"The only new rental construc-
tion in Chicago, except for a mere
handful of isolated units, rent for
\$125 and up. Unlike food and
clothing, there is absolutely no
choice for the tenants in these
brackets when it comes to shelter.
Unlike some foods which become
plentiful as the seasons change or
clothing that can be repaired, a
tenant must pay whatever the
landlord demands or find himself
in the street; and if he hesitates
there are others waiting to grab
the apartment at almost any price."

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Vol. XVII, No. 23

26

June 8, 1952

In 2 Sections, Section 1

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Eisenhower . . . and the Nazis

—See editorial on Page 5 and story on Magazine Page 1

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

7-Year Fight For Freedom

A federal law is turned into a 1952 Fugitive Slave Act to carry a young sharecropper back to the South in chains because he struck a blow against southern justice.

Book of Year On the Campus

A Brooklyn student tells how the youth come to sign the Peace and Friendship Book.

Loyal to Mars And Morgan

W. Averill Harriman, 'favorite son' of the New York Democratic machine, fattens on the A-bomb industry.

The Battle Against Death

How science today is fighting to prolong human life—the story of the work of Prof. V. A. Negovsky's research in the Soviet Union.

Letters From The Shops

A weekly page of letters by workers and stories and articles from shop papers.

Also Columns and Features

on movies, books and vital topics of the day
IN THE MAGAZINE

STEEL RANKS SOLID; WASHINGTON WEIGHS NEW STRIKEBREAKING

See Page 3

Senate Leader Speeds Bill to Break Strikes

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.

SEN. BURNETT MAYBANK (D-SC) offered legislation to force the steel workers back into the mills and to outlaw any strikes in so-called "defense" industries. He did this in the form of an amendment to his bill to extend the Defense Production Act which is now pending in the Senate and will be acted on before the week is out.

Maybank heatedly rejected a suggestion that his amendment be referred to the Banking and Currency Committee of which he is chairman, for a "quick hearing." "There is no time," Maybank shouted on the Senate floor. "The steel plants are shut down and our boys are fighting in Korea."

The Maybank amendment includes one of the two most repressive sections of the Smith Bill—it provides for an indefinite ban on the right to strike in so-called "defense" industries.

The other most repressive section of the Smith Bill—providing for seizure of unions—may be offered as an amendment to the amendment.

The Maybank amendment achieves its permanent ban on the right to strike by a new twist to an old Taft-Hartley gimmick. It orders a cooling off period of 120 days during which a strike would be unlawful. If no settlement is reached, the cooling off period would be followed by government seizure which would remain in force until the dispute is settled. During government seizure there could be no changes in wages and working conditions although the owners would be guaranteed "just compensation."

If Congress should adopt the Maybank amendment it would affect the steel strike in this manner. Truman would name a national emergency price and wage board of seven members and immediately notify the steel workers and management that he had referred their dispute to the board. The workers would be required to return to work and for the next 113 days could leave their jobs only at the risk of going to jail for violating an injunction. At the end of this period the board

would announce its recommendations on wages and prices. The union and the companies would have seven more days in which to decide to accept or reject the board's proposals. In the event that either side rejected them President Truman would then seize the steel mills and operate them until a settlement was reached. During this seizure it would be unlawful for the workers to strike but Truman would have no authority to give them any wage increase.

While Maybank was pleading for immediate action on his amendment Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) entered the Senate chamber and interjected himself into the debate.

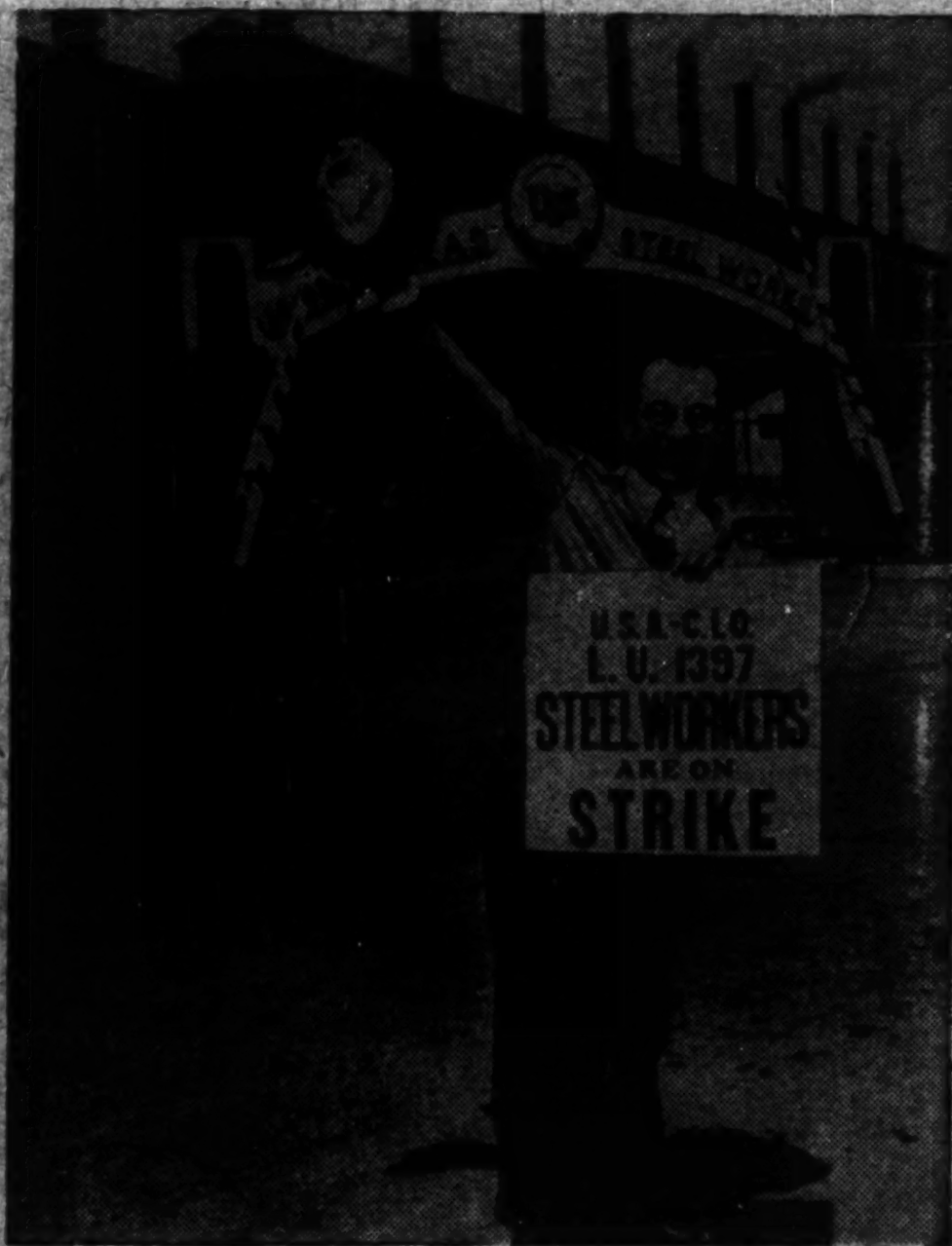
Between the Maybank amendment and the Taft-Hartley Act there is "absolutely no difference" during the first eighty days of the cooling off no strike period, Taft said. Under either measure the President is empowered to get an injunction to break a strike, he pointed out.

Maybank responded that he voted for the Taft-Hartley Act and had voted to override Truman's veto of it. But he thought his bill better, he said. For one thing, he said, under his measure the fact finding board could make recommendations on wages and prices prior to the expiration of the cooling off period, although not later.

Sen. Spessard Holland (D-Fla) who boasted that he too had been an ardent supporter of the Taft-Hartley Act, commended Sen. Maybank for "doing something" about the steel strike. Majority Leader Ernest McFarland (D-Ariz) likewise praised Maybank.

Maybank asked unanimous consent to have unlimited debate on his amendment which will be the pending business before the Senate. If this consent is not granted discussion of the measure would be restricted to one hour.

The provisions of his amendment would expire March 1 with the Defense Production Act, Maybank said, but they could be terminated earlier by a concurrent resolution of both Houses of Congress.



FIRST ON THE PICKET LINE at the gates of the Homestead Plant of U. S. Steel in Pittsburgh was A. J. Margie, shown above with his picket sign after 650,000 steel workers went on strike.

Admit Killings Of Koje PWs

See Page 2

French Fight Attempt to Foist Re-Nazified Germany on Them

See Page 3



KOREAN PRISONERS in Kojé Island's Compound 76 were only playing a soccer game when this picture was taken, but Army authorities mounted a machine gun which points at the center of the game. This is the camp where numbers of the POWs were killed.

Admit POW Killings at Kojé

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

AFTER Gen. Dodd and Colson were censured and demoted for admitting to the slaughter of Korean and Chinese POWs on Kojé Island, Army Secretary Frank Pace acknowledged before a secret Senate hearing that such killings had, in fact, taken place. What's more, Pace agreed that the U. S. Government wouldn't stand a chance with any international tribunal which might study the case.

The story of Pace's testimony, along with that of Army Chief of Staff Collins before the Senate Armed Services Committee came to light this week in the nationally syndicated column of Robert S. Allen.

The Senate Armed Services Committee has suppressed the most significant information it received regarding the Kojé Island riots," Allen wrote.

WHAT was deliberately kept from the American people was the Pace-Collins confession that "hot-headed" South Korean guards "killed and wounded a considerable number of prisoners shortly before ex-Gen. Dodd was seized by the POWs."

This "undisclosed incident," said Allen, "was also the reason why" Gen. Colson, who succeeded Dodd as commandant of the Kojé Island POW camp, signed the

statement "in which he admitted that PWs had been killed."

On the strength of the Allen report, Americans can only see in the demotion of Colson and Dodd and the statement by Supreme Commander Gen. Mark Clark that Colson had been "forced" to acknowledge non-existent mistreatment of POWs, a deliberate fraud on the American people.

And if the truth has in this instance been suppressed, what reason do Americans have to believe in the Washington claims that POWs were not forcibly screened to "request" that they not be sent home after the war—the issue on which the Truman government is refusing to sign a truce?

MEANWHILE, the Allen report showed what a mockery it has been for Washington to denounce the Koreans and Chinese for an alleged unwillingness to submit the whole POW issue to an international body.

Part of the suppressed report of the Senate Committee which Allen reproduced included this exchange between Pace and Sen. Wayne Morse, Oregon Republican: "Mr. Secretary, would you say it is accurate to state that a number of prisoners, who made insulting remarks and threw stones at their South Korean guards, were shot to death by hotheads among these guards?"

(Neither Morse nor Pace mentioned, at least as far as Allen's report revealed, the role of Pentagon troops on Kojé Island.)

"I believe that would be a fair statement," conceded Pace.

"Now let us suppose," continued Morse, "that this incident was placed before an international tribunal. Based on the information we have, do you think our case would fare very well before such a tribunal?"

"No, I do not," admitted Pace.

ALSO this week, U. S. press correspondents quoted Radio Peking as saying that Korean and Chinese representatives at the Panmunjom truce talks had made "many major concessions and have put forward a completely reasonable compromise proposal" on the question of prisoner exchange.

This report was at complete variance with Washington claims that the Koreans and Chinese have adamantly refused to consider any alteration in their demand for a general repatriation of all prisoners.

What was immediately clear, however, was that once again the American people have been either misinformed, deprived of, or belatedly given the facts on what is happening in Korea.

State Dept. Now Admits Rhee a Liar

By JOHN PITTMAN

The regime on whose word President Truman has sent the sons of a million United States families to Korea and has spent \$15,000,000,000 (billions) of taxpayers' funds has now been called a liar by the State Department. This regime is the so-called Republic of South Korea, headed by Syngman Rhee, 77-year-old crony of Gen. MacArthur and Chiang Kai-shek.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Pusan on May 31, "U. S. diplomatic sources here have called the government's Red charges 'eyewash'."

The so-called "Red charges" in questions were claims by Syngman Rhee spokesmen that—according to the same AP dispatch—"Communist elements were trying to overthrow the regime and form a coalition government with Red Korea."

(Significantly, the same kind of "Red charges" are being made at this very moment in France by the Pinay regime, in Japan by the Yoshida regime, in the Philippines by the Quirino mob, in West Germany by Adenauer and the Nazi generals, in South Africa by the Malanazis, and even in the U. S. by Smith Act prosecutors in Los Angeles and New York!)

Syngman Rhee's "home minister," that is, police superintendent Lee Bum Suk, made the "Red charges" last Friday in trying to alibi Rhee's defiance of a 96 to 3 vote by the National Assembly ordering him to end the "Unification

pretext of the "Communist conspiracy" and—with the powers he enjoys through martial law, Rhee's police have jailed 22 persons, 11 of them Assemblymen. About 40 other Assemblymen have avoided arrest and prison only by making themselves unavailable.

Rhee yesterday ordered the arrest of Koh Chai, an editor of the Oriental Daily on charges that he was responsible for an editorial criticizing the government.

The Rhee regime has also defied the various UN and U.S. organizations which have been trying to get it at least to put up an appearance of being democratic. On Sunday, Rhee spokesmen accused their allies of "interfering with the internal affairs" of the South Korean regime, and threatened to oust from South Korea the U.S. Information Service, the Pusan branch of the Voice of America, and the UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

United States diplomatic sources in Pusan, according to the AP dispatch, "expressed the opinion that President Rhee was attempting to jail his political opponents so that he could handpick a President next month."

This disposition of the Rhee regime to jail his opponents, even to kill them as tens of thousands were being killed by his police prior to the outbreak of the war, was well known to President Truman.

Yet Truman felt Rhee's word about a "North Korean aggression" on the morning of June 25, 1950, to be all he needed to send American boys into action 7,000 miles from home.

According to the State Department's White Paper, the "first official report" on the outbreak of hostilities in Korea came from Ambassador John Muccio, who was stationed in Seoul. Where did Ambassador Muccio get his information? His cable is explicit on this point:

"According to Korean Army reports which are partly confirmed by Korean Military Advisory Group field advisor reports, North Korean forces invaded Republic of Korea territory at several points this morning."

Muccio, although he and the American military advisers with Rhee's troops were in on the intrigues which culminated in Rhee's provocative attack above the Parallel, did not say which side had actually launched the aggression. Nor did the UN Commission reporting from the spot, even though it had been briefed by Rhee to blame it on the North Koreans.

Nevertheless, the word of Syngman Rhee was sufficient for Truman, Acheson, and of course John Foster Dulles, who had been the trigger-man for the entire provocation. Now it turns out that Syngman Rhee is a liar! But what does that make Truman,

PEACE NOTEBOOK

• The Real 'Voice of America'

• Some Letters People Write to the Papers

THE REAL "VOICE OF AMERICA" for peace and sanity can now be heard throughout the land. The exciting news from Progressive Party headquarters is that the historic, thrilling, pungent speech made by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois before 16,000 cheering New Yorkers in Madison Square Garden on May 13 was recorded and is now available on records.

This speech was the high point of the opening American Labor Party election rally (the ALP is the New York arm of the national Progressive Party). Nobody who heard it will ever forget it. The packed Garden was on its feet cheering time and again during the speech, and great gusts of laughter swept through the arena as the magnificent 83-year-old Negro scholar and national peace leader ripped the warmakers with rapier-like satire.

Everyone who heard it will want the record to play for groups of fellow New Yorkers who missed it. Non-New Yorkers have a rare treat in store for them in hearing it for the first time. It can be played at meetings, in homes, halls and churches. Imagine these powerful words ringing out to hundreds of thousands in the measured voice of Dr. DuBois:

"What is wrong with the United States? We are an intelligent, rich and powerful nation. Yet today we are confused and frightened. We fear poverty, unemployment and jail. We are suspicious not only of enemies but especially of friends. We shrink from the world and are ready to make war on everybody. Gen. Eisenhower has assured us that 'we can lick the world,' and we are preparing to spend 70 billions of dollars to do it, even when we do not know whom to fight or why or how. . . ."

The record is available on a non-breakable vinylite disc, approximately 14 minutes, at \$5 a record from the Progressive Party, 17 W. 45 St., New York, N. Y.

PEACE NOTEBOOK, which runs twice a week in the Daily Worker, has been running letters sent by Americans to their newspapers. Here are several more examples of the great and ever-growing voice of common sense and decency from the grass roots of our land, rejecting the war propaganda they read in the editorials and writing for what is true and right:

In the Louisville Courier Journal:

"We mothers of this nation must stop this needless sacrificing of our children. I cannot be convinced there is danger of war with Russia. I cannot be convinced there is a need for this onerous taxation engulfing our nation. This waste of our children, our finances, our inner spirits, must be stopped. No one has a better right to voice this complaint than an American. . . . Do mothers realize they waste 18 to 21 years raising a son or daughter just to be shipped to the slaughtering pen like so much cattle? Fathers all these years have fed and clothed these children to be cannon fodder. Demand something more of life than bloodshed. Let us make some changes. If this nation is to survive, it is mothers who must step forth to this new national task: Let us go back to the Constitution. . . . War cannot exist without mothers. Let us be human and teach other nations. Let us stop wars. . . . Frances Elizabeth Kelley, North Platte, Nebraska."

HERE IS ANOTHER typical eloquent letter, from a young student at Boston University of Theology to the Boston Herald:

"On May 27, the city of Boston witnessed an overwhelming demonstration of our nation's hypocrisy in its quest for peace. We have all vaguely realized, of course, that the high school students of this city were organized into military cadet units, but it is not until we see an actual demonstration of that organizing, as in this military cadet parade, that we realize that we have been quietly led into the complete militarization of our youth. . . . A third world war is in the making in the schools of this city as much as in any other point of our world. We give our youth uniforms, bands, flags and guns and expect a peaceful world to result. . . . I say it is time to put an end to the corruption of our youth. Train them not in war but in peace. . . . let's stop trying to act the 'peaceful nation,' while we train our youth for only one thing—war! . . . John Ambler, B. U. School of Theology."

A LONG LETTER to the Providence Journal-Bulletin signed by eight members of the Providence Monthly Meeting of Friends, tells of the address by Dr. Kathleen Lonsdale, who visited the Soviet Union last summer with a party of Friends (Quakers). Included in their letter was this paragraph touching the heart of the hoax of "Russian aggression":

"As to war, she said that she met no conditions of war-mindedness among the common people and that those with whom she talked could not understand why we would stockpile atomic bombs unless we were going to use them for aggression. Their imagination could not conceive of stockpiling bombs for defense from themselves."

FORTY-THREE CLEVELAND psychologists, teachers, social workers and others have petitioned for an end to "defense" dog tags for school kids. Heading the list of signers were Dr. William R. Morrow and Dr. Dwight W. Miles, Western Reserve University psychologists; Spencer D. Irwin, associate editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer; Drs. Margaret Lang, Lawrence Tober, Virginia Hopan and Anthony Jansic, all psychologists of Cleveland State Hospital.

The group charged that the youngsters would develop "atom jitters" and said that the authorities were inspiring "hopelessness, despair and the idea that the only thing one can do is hide. . . . The every day insecurities which children feel as a result of economic tendencies and family tensions will be compounded by the aura of arid expectation which will seem so real because the metal tag is so real," the group added.

In New York City, the School Superintendent was forced to back down from his program of compulsory wearing by school children of the dog tags. The angry protest of parents who did not consider their children to be dogs forced Dr. Jansen to change it to "optional." It's a rare school child you'll see with the dog tag around his neck in New York these days.

Things are getting tough all over for the warmakers. There's a big difference between what the screaming headlines, radio, movies and TV say and what the people actually think.

Michigan CIO Asks Repeal of Anti-Labor Laws

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan. THE ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Michigan CIO termed the Trucks Act malicious, witchcraft legislation and urged all CIO members not to be part of attempts to smear and destroy all that is liberal and progressive. The convention, attended by 673 delegates from UAW-CIO, 115 delegates from miscellaneous units of CIO, went on record supporting the striking steel workers and called for the organization of food caravans to the steel centers to help the strikers. Some 18,000 steel workers are on strike in Michigan.

THE CONVENTION took note of 100,000 Michigan workers being unemployed, despite all the so-called "defense" work and called for the passage of the Moody-Dingell bill that would grant compensation equal to a week's pay to those unemployed. Besides the 100,000 "official" unemployed there are many thousands not counted who have exhausted their unemployment compensation.

Some 189,000 names have been gotten on petitions to reapportion the state electoral setup thus giving greater representation to working class areas and increase the possibility of Negro representation. CIO leaders are seeking 250,000 signatures and getting the backing of worker's groups.

THE FIGHT for civil rights got greater attention in this convention than in many previous. Besides opposing the Trucks Act, the convention called for repeal of the McCarran Subversives Activities Control Act, and any and all registration acts.

Besides taking the usual position of being for FEPC, against poll taxes, and passage of anti-lynching legislation, delegates demanded a down-to-earth campaign for city FEPC ordinances.

Bishop Hass who addressed the delegates called for action at the plants against discrimination in hiring of Negro workers, though no specific resolution appeared backing up this demand. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act was called for and passage of a law based on the principles of the Wagner Act to replace it was asked.

The placing of firmer penalties in the Diggs anti-discrimination law now on the Michigan statute books was proposed. Though not spelled out either repeal of the anti-labor Hutchinson and Bonine-Tripp Acts was set as an objective.

DISCUSSIONS on the 1952 elections from the top state CIO officials, most of whom were re-elected, goes along the line that right now there are too many generals in the picture—General MacArthur, Eisenhower and General Motors—for the workers' good. Singularly lacking from the convention is the rabid warmongering and a toning down of red-baiting that has prevailed in many CIO meets in the last two years. The tremendous layoffs, high prices, soaring taxes, speedup, brought on by the war economy has silenced the warmongers here. But it must also be said that no plea was made here for a ceasefire in Korea or a peace pact among the big-five world powers.

The Trucks Act was characterized as an objective of the anti-labor forces in Michigan to foster a fear campaign against the trade union movement. The resolution also said that the prosecution of men for advocating ideas does not benefit the cause of freedom.

Steel Ranks Solid; Wash. Weighs New Strikebreaking



Pickets gather outside the main gate of Republic Steel in Cleveland.

French Fight Attempt to Foist Re-Nazified Germany on Them

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S blow against the largest single party of France, with five million voters, has been classic for its cynicism.

The seizure of General Secretary Jacques Duclos was the main thing.

Explanations? These come later and are being contradicted every hour with a typical contempt for public intelligence.

Legalities? The ground is shifted each day, and the judges and lawyers will be left to argue the matter months from now. Meanwhile, Duclos is held.

THE GOVERNMENT'S AIM is to demoralize and panic the peace movement and the Confederation of Labor, while sending the Communists into semi-legality, which can later justify further charges of "conspiracy" and "insurrection."

Without making sure of a "pacified France," the agreements to arm half a million Nazis are not worth much. Thus, last week's "Operation Ridgway" is a pre-war measure and an effort to force France to accept a renazified Germany.

As such, it is intended to prove to Secretary Dean Acheson and to the U. S. Senate that more millions for France will be put to use safely: "See, we can handle these Reds," Mr. Pinay is saying.

It is because such a very vital sector of the world front for peace as France has been attacked that world-wide reaction from Communist parties, trade unions, peace movements have been for the most part instantaneous.

THE PEOPLE of Paris have shown in 1830, 1848, 1871—and only eight summers ago against the Nazis—that when they put their minds to it, they can "stop the heavens." But it is just a minister of the interior's fable for coupon-clippers to say that only 5,000 people responded to the call of the peace movement, the CGT and the Communist Party, and then to claim that "uprisings" were seriously planned with such numbers. Actually 50,000 turned out, backed by a remarkable public solidarity.

"Do you take the French people for imbeciles," the Communist spokesman, Fernand Grenier, cried out in the National Assembly. And then he asked the obvious question: would Jacques Duclos have visited L'Humanite's offices in the company of his wife and

then proceeded by his habitual homeward route to the suburb of Montreuil if he were directing an "uprising" against the "internal security of the state?" This is the 1853 charge on which he has now been indicted, along with Andre Stil, L'Humanite editor, and 160 of the 718 arrested demonstrators.

EVERYBODY knows that Duclos spent four years in the anti-Nazi underground. It was he who inspired and organized the Au-

gust, 1944 liberation of Paris. So he is not an amateur, this 56-year-old veteran of Verdun and thirty years of the French labor movement.

It is now being discovered that the French Communists have recently reviewed some of their tactics. An article by Francois Billoux in the May issue of Cahiers de Communisme, written a month ago, is now being widely reproduced. It urges the Communists

(Continued on Page 6)



PARIS STREET SIGN against Gen. Ridgway was painted in sprawling letters on the pavement when the NATO chief arrived. "Get Out Ridgway" it reads. Other picture shows demonstrators against the arrival of the American general with sign PAIX (peace) as they faced steel-helmeted gendarmes with sub-machine guns.



By GEORGE MORRIS

THE BIGGEST STEEL strike in the country's history remained solid and the industry was shut down tight, as the six big corporations and Washington administration experts pondered new ways to break the walkout. The walkout began Monday some minutes after the Supreme Court rendered its 6-3 decision voiding the President's seizure of the mills on the ground that he had no "inherent" constitutional powers to seize plants and needs a specific law to do so.

While administration leaders and anti-administration congressmen were scheming on new laws or ways to break the strike, pickets at plant gates throughout the steel industry declared in no uncertain terms that this time the strike is "real," and there will be no return to work without a settlement.

THIS IS the third strike within the seven months since negotiations for a new steel pact began. The first time, on April 9, the strike lasted less than a day when upon President Truman's announcement of seizure, Philip Murray ordered resumption of work.

The second was on the afternoon of April 29 when radios flashed the news of Federal Judge David Pine's ruling invalidating the seizure. That strike continued for three days, until the Court of Appeals reversed Pine's ruling and the case went to the Supreme Court.

THE WORKERS were bewildered by a union strategy that tied their case to a legal wrangle over the President's constitutional powers which they neither understood and which most of them particularly didn't care about. They became especially bitter when the high court ruled that pending deliberations on the case wages must stay at status quo. They were already angered because for three weeks earlier the President had authority over the plants, but did not put into effect the Wage Stabilization Board's wage recommendations.

So it was with vigor and a feeling of relief that workers throughout the industry walked out on hearing of the Supreme Court's action because as so many of them expressed it, they should have gone out Dec. 31 and forced an early showdown.

STEVE KIELAR, a crane follower of the Jones & Laughlin plant in Pittsburgh summed up the sentiment in a few words as he marched out of the plant last Monday when he said:

"We shouldn't have wasted all this time. We should have gone out in January and stayed out."

President John Mayerick, head of the union's local in Gary's U.S. Steel plant, largest in the country, said:

"The steel companies have been saying this is a push-button industry, now suddenly they can't find the button."

"They have insulted us and abused us, told us we are getting too much money and that our wives are wearing mink coats. Now they will learn how men can fight for something they really need."

"By God we are not going back without a real victory."

Mayerick's local and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Inland Steel locals in nearby Indiana Harbor were starting the walkout within about five minutes of the news flash on the Supreme Court's ruling. They were already out when some time later in the day Philip Murray's order arrived mak-

(Continued on Page 6)

Prosecuting Attorney Goes In for Space Fantasies

By RICHARD O. BOYER

THE FANTASY of Myles J. Lane, federal district attorney, concerning the theft of plans for a space platform among the stars from which Moscow could be destroyed, resulted last week in a defense motion for a mistrial in the thought-control prosecution at Foley Square.

Although the motion was denied, Lane's fantasy of an island in the sky from which millions of humans could be slain was no more absurd than many other aspects of the Smith Act trial in which 16 defendants are charged with conspiracy to advocate the principles of scientific socialism. His concoction of a starry outpost of American imperialism, the plans of which he said had been filched by sinister Communists, is not only a reflection of the present state of American hysteria but also reflects the tragic idiocy of

a trial which is attempting to censor history, philosophy, human knowledge and ideas.

TO MANY it seemed as if the chief prosecutor's speech against Communists, made even as he was trying Communists in court, did more violence to a fair trial than the trial itself was doing to the Bill of Rights. Last week's testimony by government witness, John Lautner, entirely concerned legal acts which have always and historically, in theory at least, been protected by the First

Amendment. The government's case in the last week has consisted almost entirely of attempts to prove conspiracy through articles published in the Marxist monthly, Political Affairs, and circulated in thousands of copies. If the articles outlined a conspiracy to advocate force and violence, as the government contends, and which, of course, they do not, it was the most public conspiracy in all history with every attempt made to permit the entire American people to learn of it.

IF ANY ATTEMPT was made last week to subvert the American government, it was made, in the opinion of some observers, by Lautner and David L. Marks, assistant United States attorney, as they assaulted freedom of the press guaranteed by the Constitution through trying to imprison the writers and publishers of articles dealing with the normal activities of a political party. John T. McTernan, defense attorney, objected again and again to the introduction of copies of Political Affairs into the record as alleged evidences of "crime," not only on the grounds that they did not indicate conspiracy but that introduction was in violation of the First Amendment.

The article read to the jury as evidence of "crime" concerned such subjects as "Improve and Build Our Communist Press," persuading workers in industry to join the Communist Party, and the reorganization of the Communist Party in New York County into new geographical subdivisions. Although every political party is divided into districts in order to facilitate its work, an attempt was made to give a sinister connotation to Communist moves to do the same thing. A huge map of New York County was brought into the courtroom with considerable fanfare and the political subdivisions organized in the area by the Communist Party were treated by the government as if they were somehow evidence of a lurid, dime novel plot.

ANOTHER ASPECT of the trial, as strange in its way as Lane's island in the stars, continued last week despite the objection of defense attorneys, namely holding defendants responsible for what other people are said to believe. With the ruling of Federal Judge Dimock that the Communist Party "is the vehicle of the conspiracy charged," anything alleged to have been said by any Communist anywhere can be used as evidence against defendants. Mr. McTernan pointed out. In arguing against the ruling he said, "Under this theory any member of the Communist Party could be charged with violation of the Smith Act on the basis of words alleged to have been said thousands of miles away. All individual guilt or innocence vanishes and a man in San Diego could be indicted for words alleged to have been said by another man in New York."

Thus it can be seen that Lane's fantasy of a death-dealing American island among the starry reaches of the universe, the plans for which were stolen by Communists, is not much more strange than what happens daily in the courtroom at Foley Square. Lane's Munchausen tale was publicly delivered at the Hotel Statler before 500 members of the 165th National Guard Infantry Regiment.

Public Hearings To Plan Platform Of Peace Party

By MICHAEL SINGER

AN UNHEARD OF PROCEEDING in American political conventions—public hearings on the party's platform—will be held by the Progressive Party when it convenes in Chicago on July 4, 5, and 6 to nominate its presidential and vice-presidential candidates, draft an election program, and set in motion the biggest peace campaign in the nation.

The National Campaign Committee of the Progressive Party announced that on Thursday, July 3 and Friday, July 4, it will hold public hearings on its election planks at the Ashland Auditorium.

The platform will be drafted on Wednesday, July 2, when the Platform Committee meets in executive session.

THE RANK AND FILE character of the great peace convention follows the procedure to elect delegates. Any 10 persons signing the party's peace call can select a delegate to the Chicago parley and the response from trade unionists, Negroes, consumers, professionals and small farmers reflects the intense interests in the Progressive Party's campaign to save the nation from the Wall Street bipartisan conspiracy of war and fascism.

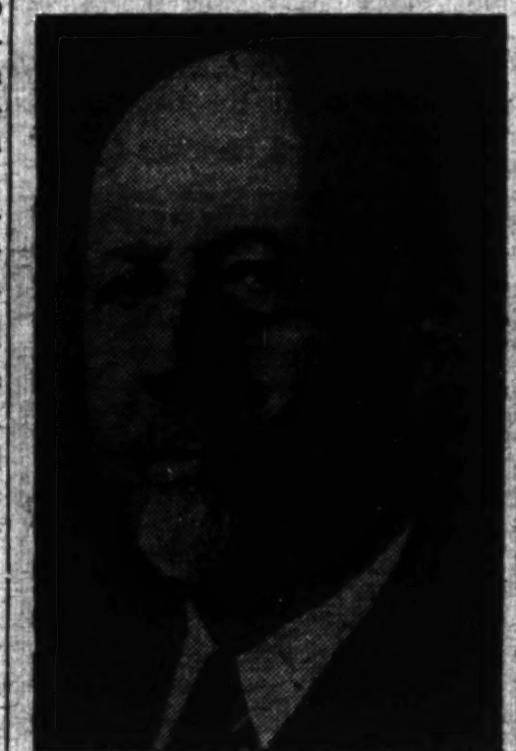
After delegates register and arrange for housing on Friday morning, the July 4 session will be devoted to panel discussion on a wide variety of issues facing labor, the Negro people, veterans, farmers, youth, academic and cultural freedom, etc. The July 4 proceedings will also include meetings by the Arrangements, Nominations and Party Rules Committees.

THE EMINENT NEGRO scholar Dr. W. E. B. DuBois will deliver the keynote speech at the first general convention session at 8 p.m. on July 4.

Rank and file delegates will deliver addresses following the speech by Dr. DuBois.

Robert Morris Lovett, chairman of the Illinois Progressive Party, will welcome the delegates, and the convention will be officially opened by Elmer Benson, former Minnesota Farmer-Labor governor, and Paul Robeson, co-chairman of the party.

The Saturday, July 5, second general session will elect perma-



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
Convention Keynote

nent convention officers and hear the address of the permanent chairman of the convention, former congressman Vito Marcantonio.

A REPORT by the Platform Committee will also be heard. The co-chairmen of the committee are Earl Dickerson, president of the National Lawyers Guild and Member of the Council of 19 to Clean Up Chicago; Mrs. Catherine van Ogden, former chairman of the League of Women Voters, and a member of President Roosevelt's OPA Advisory Board, of N. J.; and Hugh Bryson, president of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards.

Nominating speeches for presidential and vice-presidential candidates will be delivered on Saturday, July 5, during the morning session. In the evening the nominees will make their acceptance speeches at a mass public meeting.

The Peace Campaign will be the chief theme for the delegates at July 6 morning panels and Mr. Dickerson will highlight the civil rights issue and its betrayal by the two major parties in a continuation report on by Platform Committee.



MRS. ROSALEE MCGEE, widow of Willie McGee, Mississippi Negro worker executed a year ago on a framed-up rape charge, and Mrs. Bella Abzug, the courageous white woman attorney who defended him, are shown at the Willie McGee memorial and rally against genocide held in New York. The memorial meeting, attended by 1,400 Negro and white New Yorkers, called for United Nations Action to stop genocide (racist murders) against the Negro people, repeal of the thought-control Smith Act, and a new, fair trial for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, now facing death on framed-up spy charges.

LaBenskey Lawyer Fails to Shake Eye-Witness Evidence on Slaying

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., June 4.

—The attorney of the ex-cop Stanley LaBenskey killer of two Negroes, today failed to shake the testimony of William Blacknall, eye witness to the killing, at the first degree murder trial in Westchester County Court.

Prosecutor John Marbach rested his case today, and LaBenskey's attorney, Paul L. Bleakley, received permission from Judge James W. Liddle to postpone his opening until tomorrow at 10 a.m.

Bleakley dwelt at length on the fact that Blacknall and the deceased Wyatt and James Blacknall, his brother and nephew respectively had been drinking before they were shot and killed by LaBenskey.

Blacknall stuck to his previous story of how the three were standing on the street outside Yale's Tavern when the killer came along, accosted them and opened fire with a nine-millimeter Spanish-made pistol.

Blacknall cannot read, and has a severe speech impediment, but Bleakley was unable to break his testimony. He steadfastly stuck to his story of how they left Yale's, met a friend, James Hobbs, walked a few paces and chatted just before the killer approached.

Bleakley repeatedly tried to draw the inference of an attack by the men from Blacknall's testimony by asking, "When you first saw the defendant, did James come out of the door?"

Bleakley has also dwelt on a knife that police took from Wil-

liam Blacknall, but it developed today that he had won the knife in an amusement device in the "Adventurer's Inn" where all three worked.

Both this and a whiskey bottle found at the scene of the killing were voluntarily produced by Marbach. The prosecutor likewise revealed that Blacknall was arrested but not convicted of "stealing chickens" in North Carolina. The killer's lawyers tried to make much of this during the cross-examination.

Bleakley, reading from Blacknall's testimony before the Grand Jury, tried to make it appear that Blacknall had admitted the three bought and drank another bottle of whiskey while they stood outside Yale's Tavern, but it developed that he had, according to Marbach "put emphasis" on an answer in the transcript which, when read another way, revealed a different meaning. These questions and answers were cut from the Grand Jury transcript and pasted up for the jury.

After the prosecution rested, Bleakley moved for dismissal of the two first-degree murder indictments because of "insufficient evidence," but this was denied by Judge Liddle.

Only a score of people were in the court room today, including relatives of the deceased and the Blacknalls. Among those were the Rev. Thomas Slater, president of the White Plains chapter of the NAACP and pastor of the Bethel Baptist Church.

Still Need \$20,000 For The Worker Fund

"Every day I find more and more of your readers who wish to contribute to your paper, so enclosed you will find \$25 for your fund drive," writes a housewife from Barre, Vermont, who has been sending in the dough steadily since we issued our plea for \$100,000.

Contributions came, too, from San Antonio and Houston, Texas, and Winnipeg, Canada. They were

small sums, ranging from \$1 to \$25, and they added up. There was \$181, too, collected through the Ohio Freedom of the Press Association.

With all of this, though, we still need nearly \$20,000 more to keep the presses rolling. Let's get it in, and the campaign for \$100,000 successfully completed. The money is there to be collected.

Wm. Z. Foster Discusses His New History of the Communist Party

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

THE "History of the Communist Party of the United States" goes on sale July 15th. Publication of this volume of more than 800 pages marks an important political event in the life of our country. Its issuance coincides with the nominating conventions of the two Big Business parties. And, while Republican and Democratic warmongers are dishing out their demagoguery, here in this country Americans will find a clear note on the issues confronting the American people and the ways to resolve them.

William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States, and author of the "History," talked this week about the new book.

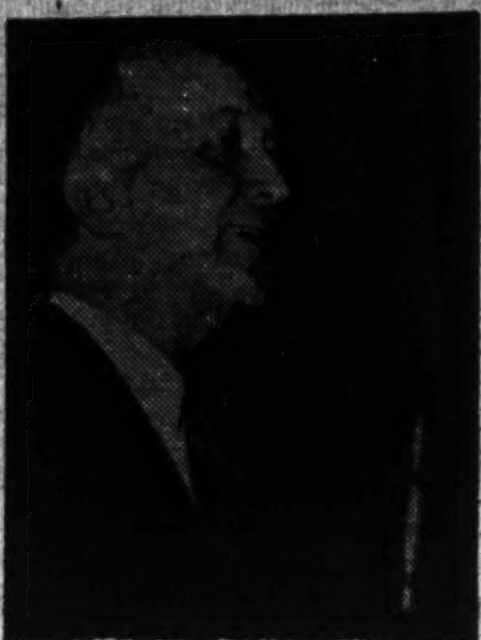
"With both parties obscuring their preparations for another war, with phoney 'peace' talk he said, 'the history of the Communist Party appears at a key moment.'"

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, Foster asserted, "are now witnessing the railroad of Communist leaders under the Smith Act. But the history of our party is a complete refutation of the lie that Communists 'conspire to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government.'"

In the History of the Communist Party, Foster declared, there is to be found a thorough-going picture of why these frame-up trials are taking place—an account of the party's fight for peace and Negro rights, in defense of the workers' living standards and against the police state which "will thoroughly explode the lies" peddled at the Smith Act trials in New York, Los Angeles and Hawaii.

Such a political history as this of the Communist Party is "unique" in American life, Foster pointed out. For it not only records the growth, achievements and contributions to the American workingclass and nation, it is also "highly self-critical," pointing out the party's mistakes and how they have been corrected.

By its very nature, Foster continued, the history of the Communist Party "completely explodes



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

the nonsense about 'Aesopian language' peddled at \$25 a day in court by stool-pigeon and perjurers."

BECAUSE the Communist Party, from its inception, has played a vital part in the American workingclass movement and in the national life generally, the History of the Party also offers a wealth of information and analysis of the main currents of American life.

The party's national chairman outlines the major features of the history and some of the subjects it covers.

The "History of the Communist Party of the United States" is a thorough-going history of American imperialism as well as the growth of the Marxist movement in the United States from the early 1850's to the present trials of the Communist leaders.

It is a survey of the history of the International Workingmen's Association, the Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party, from the latter's foundation 33 years ago to the present date.

IT IS a far-reaching history of the trade union movement and the relations of Marxists with it for a century. And it details the part played by Communists in the building of the CIO and in many other historic struggles of the

American workingclass.

The Negro people's struggle for full equality and self-determination in the South, during the past generation, as well as the Communists' role in aiding in this struggle is thoroughly recorded and explained in the "History."

Another significant feature of the "History" is its characterization of the New Deal and Roosevelt—its account of the pre-war struggle against fascism and the building of the people's front. And the Communists' role in advancing the struggles of farmers, women, youth, the unemployed and other major groups also receives a full description and analysis. "A basic aspect of the Communist Party's history," Foster concluded, "is the story of the party's developing ideology, going back to the early developments of Marxism in the U.S., up to and including the elimination of Browder revisionism."

THE STUDY of the history of the Communist Party of the United States, the party's national chairman commented, "is indispensable to anyone who wants to understand the great events transpiring today in our country and in the world and the role the Communists are playing in these events."

The "History of the Communist Party of the United States" goes on sale July 15. For a limited time only, a pre-publication price of \$3.50 for quantity orders for groups and organizations will be in effect. However, after its July 15th publication date, the 600-page book will be sold at its regular price of \$6. International Publishers, (381 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. C.) publishers of the "History," is urging individuals, groups and organizations eager to take advantage of the pre-publication \$2.50 saving to rush orders with payment without delay. Partial orders with indications of additional orders before July 15 will also be accepted in order so that the publishers may decide on the size of the edition of the "History."

The Worker

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EISENHOWER AND DeGAULLE

THE GENERAL changed from his uniform to civvies but he is still the same Wall Street general.

Although Eisenhower tried mightily to keep from committing himself on any debatable issues in his press conferences and speeches last week, his pro-war, pro-Wall Street, anti-democracy bias showed through.

Eisenhower emerged as a man who stands for:

- Universal Military Training despite the opposition of the overwhelming majority of the nation.
- Maintaining an army of occupation in Europe, Asia and other areas to back reactionary regimes and to put down movements for peace and democracy.
- Continued high military expenditures with sharp reductions on even the paltry sums now allocated for domestic reforms.
- Pushing the worldwide drive to gobble up sources of raw materials and cheap labor for his backers.

THE MEN WHO ARE booming Eisenhower are the Morgans and Mellons who run the steel companies. They are the men who have been maneuvering, with the aid of a compliant Washington, for a showdown battle with the steel union under conditions which they believe are not favorable to labor.

But Eisenhower had not a word to say in his Abilene speech on this issue or on the anti-labor legislation which his friends are working up in Congress. However, it is no secret that Eisenhower's views have always been pro-boss and anti-labor—one conservative newspaperman has even described him as "to the right of Taft."

The general's biggest bid for popular support was apparently made on the necessity for reducing taxes. He did not say whose taxes but it was clear he meant corporate taxes although profits continue at highest levels. He spoke about the need to reduce taxes below "the confiscatory level"—a term always used for corporations but never for the plain people who are being impoverished by war taxes.

Eisenhower admitted that there is no danger of war from the Soviet Union. Then why all the ballyhoo for a continued armaments buildup by the general, one of the main architects of the armaments budget and the forces of occupation in Europe in which Nazi-officered troops are to be the spearhead?

He gave it away when he said the big job now is to prevent what he called "subversion" in Western Europe and the colonies—which means to keep in power by force, if necessary, anti-popular reactionary regimes and to suppress movements for peace, democracy and independence.

HE WANTS a reduction of the budget—but not an armaments. For election purposes, he would admit only that items might be pared here and there on armaments. What he really means is known from an earlier speech when he said that if people want security they can get it in prison.

Eisenhower alleges that the big fear is that we may be "cut off from the sources of the raw materials." He should have said "cheap raw materials." For there are raw materials in abundance to be obtained on the basis of honest, international trade with all parts of the world, including the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. But this is not what the Wall Street general is speaking about.

He is talking about continuing control over the colonies and other areas from which Wall Street extracts super-profits through the exploitation of labor at starvation standards.

MORE AND MORE Eisenhower begins to sound like another general, the would-be fascist strong man of France, Gen. de Gaulle. One commentator, Arthur Schlesinger, writing in the New York Post (May 25) noted that "Eisenhower's expressions . . . have reminded listeners of Gen. de Gaulle's rally of the French people."

Schlesinger, also noted that the general's "expressions on the labor question occasionally reminded listeners of the corporatist idea of Gen. de Gaulle." De Gaulle's "corporatist" ideas are copied from Mussolini's fascist set-up.

The tinselly doctored speeches cannot conceal the anti-democratic, pro-war character of this Wall Street general. The country needs unity founded on a program of peace through big-power negotiations, a peace-time economy with vast needed public works, FEPC and the removal of all repressive legislation. Only the Progressive Party presidential ticket presents such a program for 1952.

Italian Elections Repudiated DeGasperi's Pro-War Policies

OFFICIAL RESULTS of the provincial and municipal elections in South Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and a few scattered areas in north and central Italy reveal the growth of the powerful peace forces in Italy and the correspondingly rapid disintegration of the Christian Democratic Party of Premier De Gasperi. In the most recent round of local balloting, in which roughly 40 percent of the entire electorate participated, the sharp repudiation of De Gasperi's "Atlantic Pact, anti-peoples policies which was seen in the municipal elections of North Italy last spring was repeated with even more emphasis.

A tally of the votes for the Popular Bloc shows the peace forces got a 20 percent increase over the 1948 vote in the same area, at which time the ill-famed "American" elections were held by the U. S. State Department succeeded in bullying De Gasperi into power. With 2,462,000 votes in the provincial elections the Popular Bloc registered an increase of 407,000 over its 1948 figures. Percentagewise, the Communist-Socialist coalition jumped from 26.9 percent in 1948 to 33.1 percent today. This does not include the 701,000 votes received by the peace parties in Sicily, where only municipal elections took place. Thus, the Popular Bloc won a grand total of about 3,163,000 votes in this election with an overall increase of 463,000 votes

In Sicily the increase in the peace vote as compared with 1948 shows a gain of 245,000 votes and an increase percentagewise to 34 percent of the total vote.

HISTORIC CHANGE has taken place in South Italy, traditionally the stronghold of clerical-monarchists strength. For the first time local administrations are in the hands of the people in 619 municipalities. Three hundred and sixty-six of these were formerly administered by clerical-fascist groups. This new situation is bound to have dramatic impact on the shaping of all the economic struggles of the people of South Italy, and particularly on the developing movement for agrarian reform.

The Popular Bloc won control of five more provincial seats—Terni, Perugia, Rieti, Ferrara and Aosta. Bringing to 23 the total number of provincial capitals in the hands of the people. In addition, the Popular Bloc won majorities in six Provincial administrations: Rome, Terni, Perugia, Foggia, La Spezia and Ferrara.

THE DE GASPERI PARTY plummeted to a new low of 2,188,000 votes, losing over one and a half million votes of its 1948 figure in the precise area where it was thought to have its greatest strength. This represents a fall from 47.8 percent of the total vote

in '48 to a shrunken 29.4 percent today.

In the Province of Rome De Gasperi lost 248,000 votes; in Naples Province the loss totalled 206,000; in Salerno Province, 115,000; nowhere did the Christian Democrats gain and in many areas their vote was reduced by a third or a half.

Consequently there are approximately 100 Christian Democratic deputies in the Italian parliament today who no longer represent anyone but themselves. Placed alongside the municipal elections held last spring in North Italy, the elections two weeks ago in the South show that the De Gasperi party has lost a total of four million votes in the space of one year. From its place as the nation's major party it is fast joining the ranks of the minority parties.

THE FALL of the major party of the governing bloc was likewise reflected in the virtual pulverization of its satellite parties. Accordingly, Saragat's Social Democratic party slipped from 294,000 votes in 1948 to 259,000 votes today. Pacciardi's Republican party fell from 205,000 to 150,000. And the Liberals managed to salvage but 332,000 of their 1928 total of 482,000 votes.

The commercial press both in Italy and here in the United States has sought fanatically to

(Continued on Page 6)

French Fight Attempt to Foist Re-Nazified Germany on Them

(Continued from Page 3.)
to undertake effective mass actions against war and not merely protests and petitions. It has even been re-discovered that Maurice Thorez is recuperating in Moscow, where Billoux and other Communist leaders have quite regularly visited him.

★
THE PEACE MOVEMENT has seen its rallies systematically banned for over a year now; the original meetings against Gen. Ridgway's arrival on Friday, May 23, were brutally assaulted by thousands of heavily-armed cops.

Hence, the second rallies, on May 25, inevitably took on the character of a defiance.

As for the story of Duclos' movements and the way he has been treated—nothing more plainly exposes the frame-up. He was arrested in his auto at 10:05 p.m. on Wednesday, on his way home from L'Humanite, two hours after most of the clashes were over. This was many blocks from the Place de la Republique, where the rally had been scheduled but not held.

His auto had rested in front of his own offices all day, and had

not toured the scenes of the clashes at all. Yet the first charge was "flagrant delit"—that is being caught with the goods on the scene of a crime. Only by this charge could his parliamentary immunity be ignored, and the arrest carried out.

★
THE FIRST REPORTS from the ministry of interior at 12:40 a.m. that night, spoke of a black-jack and a loaded revolver in Duclos' possession; his auto was allegedly equipped with a special short-wave receiving set and broadcaster, and two carrier-pigeons were said to have been found in Duclos' possession. On the strength of this, the Communist leader, his wife Gilberte, their chauffeur, Alfred Wigeshoff (the owner of the car) and a bodyguard, George Goosens, were held overnight, out of the reach of lawyers. But on the next afternoon, after a cabinet meeting, the "flagrant delit" was merged with the charge of "conspiracy against the internal security of the state."

AS FOR the original elements of mystery—what had happened? The revolver and stick belonged to the Goosens, who explained that since last year's attempts on the life of Duclos and since violence upon other European Communist leaders, the bodyguard has been prepared for anything.

The radio, of course, turned out to be a Phillips machine—not an emitter, but an ordinary receiving set.

As for the pigeons, they have caused the greatest hilarity. Minister of Justice, Martinand-Deplat still talks about "carrier-pigeons," whose ownership is punishable by law. There was even a story of how they had been smothered under a blanket—to keep them from talking, it was supposed!

But Mme. Duclos offered the simpler explanation: She was taking the pigeons home, to be served with "petits pois" that evening; a comrade had brought them to Jacques from the countryside!

★
IN AN INTERVIEW with Ce Soir the other night, Mme. Gilberte Duclos used a significant phrase: "Il s'agit d'une vertiable operation a l'americaine," which might be freely translated: "This business is a real frameup, American-style."

In fact, the "American theme" runs through the whole crisis here, even if the chief responsibility, as the French Left insists, lies on the French ruling class and its government. The occasion of the mass meetings in the first place were the arrival of a U. S. general. One of the government's main purposes is to qualify for more U. S. cash.

But it should be noted that the technique follows the American pattern in a deeper sense than merely the details of the frameup, the French police have little to learn in such things even from the men

who framed Sacco and Vanzetti, or Tom Mooney or the Rosenbergs.

IT IS THE Smith Act pattern. It reeks of the hypocrisy which befools the whole western world. Ban the Communist Party—oh, no. No more than the American Communists are banned. Outlaw ideas or ideologies—don't try it, says Jules Moch, the French delegate at the UN. But try to discover specific acts of "wrong-doing," punishable by "specific laws"—even if you have to go back to 1848 and 1853 to do so. And thus, while preserving outward pretenses of liberties, the actual practice is to stifle them—to hold leaders in jail indefinitely, to arrest hundreds and tomorrow-thousands.

So this is not an item in "foreign affairs" for a day or a week. France has entered the road to Calvary: in the effort to make another Korea of her some day, she is now being turned into another Greece.

Of course, the magnificent working-class of France still has a word and more to say about that. But the "American style" of this crisis impose responsibility on the American people.

Let us face it clearly that all this is being done under the impact of the Washington government. A crucial battle determining war and peace has now been joined just across the Atlantic.

ALP Pledges Full Support to Steel Workers

The state executive committee of the American Labor Party announced "full support to the steel workers in the fight to win justified wage increases," and launched a state-wide drive "to help defeat the new wave of anti-labor legislation, particularly the bill recently introduced by Rep. Howard Smith."

"The issues," said the ALP, "is decent wages, decent working conditions, and the full right of free American labor to bargain collectively."

"It is significant that these attacks on labor are wrapped up under the phony label of so-called 'national emergency.' Thus, we witness the shocking spectacle of the House Armed Services Committee being used to push through the vicious Smith bill."

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WEAR STRONG BELTS to keep your sides from splitting at a rousing Jefferson School Institute Party with Ted Tinsley, Al Moss, Meyer Weiss, others. Dancing, laughs, refreshments, Saturday evening, June 7 in the refreshment newly decorated Jefferson School Lounge. Contribution \$1.

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AN EVENING OF DRAMATIC HUMOR from Mark Twain to Sholem Aleichem—famous actors, famous movie and television stars. Starring: Phoebe Brand, Morris Carnovsky, Howard DaSilva, Luther James and Marjorie Nelson. Sat. 7:30 p.m. at 8:30 p.m. Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Seats \$1.50 in advance, \$2.00 at door.

"ROZINKES MIT MANDLEN" will highlight concert of Coney Island Folk Chorus. Maurice Rauch conducting. Sat. eve., June 7 at Mark Twain High School, 24th St. and Neptune Ave., Coney Island. H. Gendl, narrator. Gladys Spector, soprano. Tickets \$1.20 at Jewish Music Alliance, 1 Union Sq. West, WA 4-8311.

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CLUB CINEMA presents "It Happened One Night" with Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable—Frank Capra's Award-Winning comedy classic. Three showings starting 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) Members \$1, non-members \$1.25.

SUNDAY FORUM presents a discussion of V. J. Jerome's "A Lantern for Jeremy" on Sunday, June 8 at 2 p.m. Speakers: V. J. Jerome, Albert Kahn, Betty Cannett. Chairman: Armando Roman. Refreshments. Contr. \$1 (1/2 price for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 146th St.) N.Y.C.

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Steel Ranks

(Continued from Page 3.)
ing the strike call official.

THE TRUTH of Mayerick's assertion was strongly underlined in the testimony the union presented before the Wage Stabilization Board which showed that of U.S. Steel's 288,000 employees, 34.5 percent were in classification 1 to 5—\$1.31 to \$1.50 an hour; that nearly 60 percent of the workers do not come up to the average of \$1.85 an hour the Bureau of Labor Statistics say the steel workers are earning. It was further shown that 97.5 percent of the corporation's workers earn less than the rate needed to come up to the BLS four-person "modest but adequate" family budget.

Following a strategy conference by executives of the Big Six steel companies in New York, they and Philip Murray were supported by White House adviser John R. Steelman to a conference in Washington Thursday. Whether the President had a new formula for settlement, or a new price offer to the companies, was not indicated as this is written.

There was doubt that the firms are even now ready to enter into real collective bargaining talks. Their first statement after the Supreme Court's decision was to call on the union to come down from the WSB's compromise terms. They insist on a further "compromise."

MURRAY, on the other hand, called for negotiations for the "per-

fection of a contract firmly based upon the recommendations of the WSB."

The steel companies feel that their victory over the President strengthens their hand in negotiations. They are further heartened by the tremendous stockpile of steel that was built up in the seven-month period of stalling and maneuvering. They further expect that the government's "stabilizers" will enlarge on the \$4.50 a ton increase they were reported ready to give some weeks ago.

Price was the main stumbling block to a settlement. The steel interests have been claiming that they need \$12 extra a ton to cover the cost of the WSB formula. The government's experts estimated that \$3 would more than cover it. The big question for the administration was the great risk a big hike would entail as a sudden spurt of inflation. The administration is for a slower inflationary pace.

THE STOCKPILES are indeed high with some sources placing the supplies available for fabricators and other steel users at 90 days. The Wall Street Journal main story on the day after the strike took effect was headlined, "Walkout creates little worry on metal needs; no scramble to buy. High output plus cuts in consumer goods making, has fattened inventories."

The Taft-Hartley Law, which Sen. Taft and Big Business sources in general want the President to invoke, is another trump card the employers feel they have in their hands. The administration's opponents, holding a majority in Congress, are declaring they will not vote for new seizure or similar legislation, until the President uses the T-H injunction and the 60 more days of "cooloff" it would provide.

Despite the advantages the employers gained by seven months of delay and stockpiling, there is no evidence of demoralization among the workers. Some observers note that the elimination of "seizure" as an issue the decline of illusions that Truman can hand the workers a victory on a silver platter, has cleared the decks and thereby strengthened the workers.

MOREOVER, it is hoped, that the developments in recent weeks showing that the steel employers are fronting for all the big employers for new anti-labor legislation—possibly the Smith permanent injunction bill and a ban on industry-wide bargaining and strikes—would also arouse labor as a whole to get behind the steel workers. So far the leadership has stood aloof as though unconcerned. Even CIO affiliates have not done more than pass resolution of moral support to the steel workers.

If the strike lasts beyond three weeks, it will begin to cause serious hardships among the workers, as had been the case during the 1949 strike.

Italy Election

(Continued From Page 5)

conceal the significant victories of the Left-wing parties with banner headlines trumpeting loudly of the gains of the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement and the Monarchists.

THE REAL DANGER to Italy and the world contained in the emergence of an openly fascist movement cannot be minimized. Yet the 848,000 votes (13.7 percent of the total vote) received by the neo-fascists may give a false impression of their nation-wide strength and also of the quality of that vote. Practically non-existent in the north, the Italian Social Movement probably cannot muster much over 5 percent nationally.

Many of the votes won by the fascists came from old, died-in-the-wool squadristi of the Mussolini era who, anxiously pining for a chance to stake a "comeback," have until now been hiding beneath the clerical skirts of the Christian Democratic party. But perhaps an equal number of

South Italians voted for the demagogic anti-U. S., anti-North Atlantic Pact program of the fascists because this was the only way they could register a basically anti-war, anti-DeGasperi vote without incurring the sulphurous damnations ordained by the Vatican for anyone voting for the Popular Bloc.

THERE IS A SAYING in Italy today which is gaining wide currency: "It was better when it was worse." This is an inside-out way of saying that the economic lot of the people is now as bad, if not worse, than during the days of the fascist rule. With four million Italians unemployed or underemployed and prices spiraling continually higher, the saying is not completely without meaning. If the danger of a fascist resurgence exists, the responsibility and the consequences can be laid only at the door of DeGasperi and his sponsors, the Vatican and the U. S. State Department, because of his open tolerance and indirect encouragement of a party outlawed by the Italian Constitution.

Carrying the funeral significance for the Christian Democrats into

its prophecy for 1953—when the general elections will be held—the May 25 provincial elections show DeGasperi to be incapable of winning power. In Italy today millions of people are angrily withdrawing their former faith in the government. The new horizons opened in Rome by the initiative of a Citizens List, under the sponsorship of former President Nitti, has pointed the way out for the Italian people: a genuinely broad coalition of pro-peace, anti-fascist forces who are today—as is clearly shown in the elections two weeks ago in Italy—the decisive and most powerful array in the country.

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'Books on Trial' Rally Thursday

OUTSTANDING personalities will address a "Books on Trial" rally Thursday evening, June 12, at the Hotel Capitol, 51st St. and Eighth Ave. Speakers will include Dr. Harry F. Ward, William L. Patterson, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Shirley Graham, Alexander Trachtenberg, Howard Fast, and others.

Purpose of the rally is to dramatize the attack on Marxist classics and the threat to all publishing arising out of the indictment of Alexander Trachtenberg, director of International Publishers, who together with 15 co-defendants is now on trial at Foley Square.

The rally is sponsored by the Committee to Defend Alexander Trachtenberg, formed here recently. Sponsors, officers and active members of the Committee include Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Angus Cameron, Michael Gold, Rockwell Kent, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, John Howard Lawson, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Albert Maltz, Prof. Philip Morrison, Scott Nearing, Dr. Holland Roberts, Paul Robeson, Col. Raymond Robins, Vida D. Scudder, Louise Pettibone Smith, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Samuel Sillen, Dr. Howard Selsam, Victor Perlo, Dr. Herbert Aptheker, Sender Garlin, David Goldway, Sidney Finklestein, Louis Harap. Joint chairmen of the committee are Dr. Philip S. Foner, Doxey Wilkerson and Jessica Smith. Vice-chairmen are Dr. W. Alphaeus Hunton, Meridel Le Sueur and Howard Fast. James S. Allen is secretary of the Committee and Robert W. Dunn is treasurer.

The indictment of Trachtenberg has evoked protests in many quarters. The case was discussed in a recent editorial in the British New Statesman and Nation which posed the question:

"Is the United States public really prepared to accept a situation in which whole categories of books are to be banned, in which every publisher—including many published books that may be non-Communist ones—who has published books that may be brought into this category must search his stock and destroy them as criminal literature?"

"Are students in the U.S. to be denied acquaintance with revolutionary theory? What remains of the Bill of Rights in the U.S. Constitution?"

These and similar questions will be discussed at the June 12 rally at the Hotel Capitol. Tickets at \$1 (tax incl.) are available at all progressive bookshops.

on the SCORE BOARD

By Lester Rodney

Hornsby's Answer to Cobb

ROGERS HORNSBY, one of the greatest hitters of all times and now manager of the St. Louis Browns, makes a few interesting points in an article in "Look" answering Ty Cobb's blast at modern baseball players.

The Cobb article, you may remember sneered that only two modern players, Musial and Rizzuto, would have been standouts in the "good old days" of Cobb, dismissing such stars as DiMaggio, Williams, Robinson, Campanella, and many others and insulting all modern players by saying they didn't train etc. etc. So great was the kickback at Cobb that the retired Coca Cola millionaire finally had to claim that he hadn't really said all those things, had blue-penciled out some parts of the final manuscript but they went through anyhow.

Hornsby begins with the flat statement that DiMaggio was a much better outfielder than Cobb; a more valuable all round player, one who would be chosen by any manager over Cobb. "He was a force on his team that Cobb never was on his," says Rogers. (The figures show that Cobb played 24 seasons, with three pennant winners; DiMaggio played thirteen seasons and his team won ten pennants).

He says Cobb was "a supremely selfish ballplayer" who was more interested in his own average than the welfare of the team. He was arrogant and subject to no team discipline as a player, which never helps morale.

Here is Hornsby's comparison of DiMaggio and Cobb as players: "He (DiMaggio) covered a lot more ground and he could throw better. He also had more power at bat. But most of all, DiMaggio had something that was completely lacking in Cobb. I mean the deep sense of team play and team spirit. In his quiet way, DiMaggio was a tremendous competitor in the team sense. It was contagious. The rest of the team felt it and benefited from it, even when DiMaggio himself might not be having a good day."

This would be attested to by the Yankee players. Hornsby then makes his controversial statement—very few have contested Cobb's place in the All Time outfield.

based on the record—"DiMaggio over Cobb would have to be the choice of any manager interested in winning pennants and not individual batting championships."

HORNSBY MAKES some sound observations on the changing game of baseball, a change which Cobb spoke of and then ignored in his brash and ignorant statements. For example, he says you can't compare base running today with base runners of Cobb's time by the number of stolen bases because in this livelier ball and long hit era a base runner does not get a free head to steal as often.

He also makes the valid point that "players of natural ability and intelligence, like DiMaggio and Williams, would have adapted their batting to fit the conditions of the dead ball, just as Cobb did." Says, it is rather interesting to think of Williams, with his camera eyes and quick reflexes batting for percentage alone against the dead ball. Mind you, Ted hit over .400 while a pull hitting slugger knocking in the runs like Cobb never did.

If the ball had been lively when Cobb came up, Hornsby says, Ty would have done some swinging for the fences himself.

As for Cobb's nonsense about the "fortitude" of the old timers of his day against the moderns, Hornsby says, "He talks about Lou Gehrig's fortitude in the face of a killing disease as if the famed Yankee first baseman was somebody from the dead ball era. Gehrig didn't get into the regular Yankee lineup until 1925, five years after the lively ball came in."

As to the criticism of modern managers, Hornsby refers to the well established opinion that Cobb was a very poor manager and handler of men who couldn't understand why every player didn't or couldn't do everything exactly as the Great Cobb had done it. "Considering his record and shortcomings as a manager," says Rogers, "Where does Cobb come off pointing at managers today?"

And Hornsby asks incredulously: "Does Cobb honestly believe Robinson, of the Brooklyn Dodgers, with his speed, power and fire, wouldn't have been a star in the old days?"

Rogers might have added "with his marvellous fielding and cooperative team leadership." And we might ask Hornsby, as well as Cobb, "what's the matter with Roy Campanella, just the best catcher of modern times."

Jerome's Novel Is Sunday Forum Subject

V. J. Jerome's novel "A Lantern For Jeremy" will be the subject of a forum at the Jefferson School Sunday evening, at 8 p.m. Mr. Jerome, one of the defendants in the current frame-up Smith Act trial at Foley Square, will speak on his book.

There will also be audience participation. Chairman for the evening will be Armando Roman of the Jefferson School staff. Admission is \$1 (50 cents for students. Refreshments will be served.

To Picket French Consulate Monday on Duclos Arrest

A MASS PICKET LINE before the French Consulate here "to protest the export of the Smith Act to France in the frame-up of Jacques Duclos, head of the French Communist Party" has been announced by the New York Civil Rights Congress for Monday, June 9, from noon to 2 p.m. The French Consulate is at 49 St. and Fifth Ave.

Larry Washington Memorial Sunday

HE TYPIFIED the young Negro worker who remains steadfast in his "loyalty to the Negro people and to the workingclass," the then Councilman Benjamin J. Davis said of Lawrence Washington as they buried the militant Negro Communist and unionist in December, 1949.

"Larry" Washington, dead at 35, spent fourteen years in tireless activity as a builder and leader of the Young Communist League, Communist Party, American Labor Party and, in his last years, of the International Fur Workers Union.

Though ill, he worked heroically in the 1949 campaign to re-elect Councilman Davis against the unprincipled coalition erected against him. On Dec. 21, six weeks after the campaign, he died.

This Sunday, June 8 at 2 p.m., a memorial will be dedicated to him at Kensico Cemetery, where he is buried. The ceremonies will be conducted by the Larry Washington memorial committee. Many of his friends and co-workers will be there.

The cemetery is reached by car, by taking the Bronx River Parkway to Hawthorne Circle, and turning right to the cemetery. By train, take the Harlem Valley Division of the New York Central to the Kensico Cemetery station.

In announcing the picket line, the CRC issued a call "to all defenders of peace, democracy and labor's rights, to join the demonstration and support the people of France in their heroic struggle against a Bonn Nazi Army and a new war."

Although the demonstration is being held before the French Consulate, the CRC said, "it will also be directed against the U. S. State Department, which has exported the thought-control Smith Act to Paris in its efforts to impose an unpopular war alliance with Nazis on the people of France."

State Department" is behind all the denials of free speech, press and assembly to peace advocates in France. The Chief of Police of Paris recently visited FBI headquarters in Washington solely for instructions in strike-breaking and in the use of force and violence against the French peace movement.

A. S. Prevue for Peace
The Best of All the Prevues
and then some!
FRIDAY, JUNE 13th, 8:30
PALM GARDEN
304 West 52nd Street

• LEON BIEB
• TAMARA BLISS
• MORRIS CARNOVSKY
• HOWARD DA SILVA
• MAXWELL GLANVILLE
• SERGE HOVEY
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• MARTHA SCHLAME
• KATHERINE DUNHAM Experimental Dance Group
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"THE LONESOME TRAIN"
directed by BOB DECOERIE
Produced by LESTER COLE
Members \$1.50—Res. Section \$1.00
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(All tax incl.)
New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, 40 W. 44 St., N.Y. 18
MU 7-2161

Rally FOR AMNESTY FOR SMITH ACT VICTIMS

Free Political Prisoners

End thought control in America

Saturday, June 14, 1952 — 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS ARENA (Gold Room)

53 West 66th Street (50¢ donation at door)

Write President Truman: Grant Amnesty to Smith Act Victims

Sponsored by: National Conference to Win Amnesty for Smith Victims
Room 645, 799 Broadway, New York 2, N. Y.

BETTY GANNETT
speaks on

"RACISTS THEORIES"

probing the minds of the "bigots, and race-haters"—giving the answers to help combat these people in daily discussions with your fellow students, shopmates, friends, family and children.

THIS IS A LECTURE NO ONE CAN AFFORD TO MISS

at the PYTHIAN HALL, 135 W. 71st St.

Friday, June 13th — 7:45 P. M.

Donation 35¢

Entertainment

Auspices: Manhattan Labor Youth League, 217 W. 125th St.

THE FILM CHAPTER OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE NEGRO IN THE ARTS

presents

AN EVENING IN AFRICA

(in film)

SATURDAY, JUNE 7th • St. Phillips Auditorium

8:30 P. M.

214 W. 134 St.

Contribution Adult 50c

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The Greater New York Negro Labor Council invites you to join in honoring an outstanding NEGRO WOMAN LEADER at a reception for

VICKIE GARVIN

(Executive Secretary of Negro Labor Council)

at the United Mutual Hall, 310 Lenox Ave. (near 124th St.)

June 12th, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment and refreshments

Cont. \$1.00

Auspices: Greater New York Negro Labor Council

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THE *New* FALL OF BERLIN
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GREATEST BATTLE SCENES EVER FILMED!
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EISENHOWER

Ike—the Nazis' Friend

He favored a bigger war in Korea; told the Nazi generals to 'let bygones be bygones'; hoisted the Nazis back into power in Germany; has taken a consistently reactionary position on labor, FEPC, civil liberties, taxation. This is the man backed by the big business juggernaut.

By ARTHUR DLUGOFF

A SENSATIONAL story was released last November by Milton Friedman, Washington correspondent for the Jewish Telegraphic Agency. Although the English-Jewish press carried the story, not a word of it appeared in the nation's "free" general press. The story revealed that on General Dwight D. Eisenhower's November visit to Washington for talks with President Truman and the Joint Chiefs of Staff, one of the topics discussed was "a proposed army of 100,000 which Eisenhower wishes to activate from among Eastern European expatriates whose numbers include anti-Semites who aided the Nazis." This Eisenhower army, said Friedman, "would include many of the 'Black International.'" As reported in 1948 by the Israeli Haganah intelligence, this "International" was "composed of former Nazi soldiers, remnants of Gen. Vlassov's renegade Soviet battalion, remnants of Gen. Anders' Polish Army, as well as pro-Nazi, Yugoslavs and Moslems whom the Mufti originally organized into a Moslem brigade to fight alongside the Germans." These fascist "scum of the earth," as the Haganah described them, were to be in the vanguard of a European army created by General Eisenhower to bring "peace" and "democracy" to the "free" world.

Is it therefore surprising that Eisenhower is a man "who gets shudders when he thinks of the Roosevelt New Deal" (John Gunther, Look, Dec. 18, 1951)? The American people had better take a deep, realistic look at what this man stands for before they entrust stewardship of the country to him at a time when peace hangs in the balance and a police state threatens at home.

AMERICAN MILITARIST

In the past few years Eisenhower has spoken and acted in the manner of a blustering militarist who is avoiding compromise and peaceful negotiation. As front man for the war industries, Eisenhower has been instrumental in getting legislative approval for every military budget since 1946. His role each year as "expert" witness before the Congress has helped to keep the military pot boiling until the present appropriation for arms totals nearly 76 percent of the budget.

While General George Marshall expressed the opinion that the cold war might go on for ten years, Eisenhower asserted that we must stay militarized for "the next 20 years, 30 years, whatever may be the time necessary" (Feb. 1, 1951). And we have it on the authority of his campaign manager, Senator Lodge, that Eisenhower would have plunged us even more deeply into the Korean morass. He "favored making a much bigger effort in Korea than

was made," said Lodge, "and if his opinions had been followed, we probably would have reached a decision in Korea much quicker" (New York Daily Compass, March 23, 1952). Can this be the man who will try to "avoid World War III?"

The callous disregard for humanity revealed in this statement is consistent with Eisenhower's brutal position on most issues. He profoundly shocked not only the Jewish people, but all decent-minded men, when he reassured the Nazi generals and neo-Nazi planners of a revived Nazi army in January, 1951 that he would let "bygones be bygones."

We have already seen enough about Eisenhower to know that the current plea in many quarters to accept him on "faith" represents an extreme danger to the country. The recent primary elections bear witness to the fact that the people do not know where Eisenhower stands on issues or who his real backers are. The famous grin and the cordial manner of the second World War's publicized general hide more War's most publicized general hide more ever care to admit.

PREFERRED BIG BUSINESS CANDIDATE

Eisenhower's post-World War II policies in Germany are a study in contradictions between anti-fascist directives and pro-fascist actions. Following V-E day, Eisenhower's political adviser, Robert Murphy (recently appointed Ambassador to Japan), convinced Eisenhower to wait six months before repealing the infamous Nuremberg laws. At the same time, the Joint Chief of Staff sent a directive to Eisenhower outlining Allied policy to denazify, demilitarize and decartelize Germany.

But did Eisenhower carry out this directive? Two years later, in July, 1947, a weary, disillusioned man resigned from an important Military Government post in Germany. The man, James S. Martin, former chief of Decartelization, told newsmen on his arrival in New York: "I have resigned in protest against the intrigues of the great American companies in Germany, in particular the General Electric Company, General Motors and the Standard Oil Company. The American people are led by monopolistic groups who have their own ideas of how to treat Germany. My efforts were frustrated by the American groups interested, who want to establish in the heart of Europe a Germany controlled by monopolists." The "monopolists" mentioned by Martin, General Electric (Morgan interests), General Motors (duPont interests), Standard Oil (Rockefeller interests), together with the Morgan bankers, Brown Brothers, Harriman and Company, the Rockefeller bankers, Kuhn, Loeb, and the investment specialists, Dillon, Read and Company, have maintained a highly secretive Germany Lobby whose operations dwarf those of the highly touted China Lobby. Today Germany Lobbyists are among Eisenhower's most active boosters.

Another notorious backer of Eisenhower is Germany Lobbyist General Lucius D. Clay, former head of Military Government in Germany. Clay sabotaged the Allied dismantling and decartelization program. This man who, according to Drew Pearson, is "Chief



'LET BYGONES BE BYGONES'—a cartoon from The Worker of Jan. 23, 1951

Eisenhower adviser," is best known as the pardoner of Ilse Koch, "Bitch of Buchenwald." Clay is now president of Continental Can Corporation (Goldman-Sachs-Morgan) and a director of Newmont Mining Company (Morgan). Thomas J. Watson is one of Eisenhower's earliest sponsors and is president of International Business Machines (Morgan). Watson has the distinction of being the first American businessman to be decorated by Adolf Hitler himself. Upon receiving the swastika decoration, Watson gave the Nazi salute. In 1940, because of unfavorable publicity, Watson returned the medal. Watson is a trustee of Columbia and induced Ike to take on the position of president of the university.

The listing of big business backers of Eisenhower could go on for pages. It conclusively shows Eisenhower to be the candidate of the monopoly interests of the country.

REACTIONARY HOME POLICY

Eisenhower's domestic policies are consistent with his backing by the country's biggest monopolists. Most important is his anti-labor viewpoint. The Christian Science Monitor reported last November that the home program of Eisenhower is "to the right of Sen. Taft." Many right wing labor leaders who flocked to the Ike bandwagon in 1948 are now a bit more wary. In one address in 1949, Eisenhower stated that some people desired "champagne and caviar when they should have beer and hot dogs." In another he came out with the gem, "If all that Americans want is security, they can go to prison." He is for an even more stringent anti-labor law.

He opposes federal aid to education. He favors taxing the poor at the expense of the rich. He is for thought control and opposed to academic freedom.

On such basic issues as labor, Jim Crow, FEPC and civil liberties, Ike has a consistently reactionary position. In April, 1948, he testified before a Senate Armed Services Committee that segregation in the armed forces is preferable "because competition is too tough" for Negro soldiers who might find themselves in charge of white troops. Eisenhower's contempt for the Negro people was clearly shown again in April by his refusal to answer Negro Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's questionnaire on FEPC, anti-lynching and anti-poll tax legislation. On these issues of elementary justice, he evaded taking a position with the excuse that "there is the question of the propriety of an officer on active duty publicly discussing many of the issues listed." Besides, said Eisenhower in his reply to Powell, "I simply cannot find the time to make the detailed studies and analysis required. . . . Such a task could only be accomplished with the help of several expert assistants, who are not available here in the military headquarters."

DIXIECRAT SUPPORT

But Eisenhower was able to "find the time" to write a letter in support of his Dixiecrat oil cronies' grab of \$40 billion in riches, through the Tideland Oil bill, at the ultimate expense of the American people. For the Dixiecrat oil men are among Eisenhower's biggest financial angels. In Texas alone, he has the monetary backing of oil man Sid

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Loyal to Mars and Morgan

W. Averell Harriman, "favorite son" of the New York Democratic machine, fattens on the A-bomb industry. His family's bank shares in the control of the biggest domestic producer of uranium.

By ART SHIELDS

CAMPAIGN expenses are no problem to W. Averell Harriman, the "favorite son" of the New York Democratic machine, as he chases the presidential nomination.

Candidate Harriman's wealth has grown by hundreds of millions since his father, the "robber baron," Edward H. Harriman, left \$100,000,000 in 1909. And the Harriman pile fattens daily from uranium mining for the atom bomb industry and from many other investments.

Harriman's family is one of the big American financial groups dominating American uranium mining, says James S. Allen in his penetrating book on "Atomic Imperialism." His family's bank of Brown Bros., Harriman & Co., shares control of one of the two biggest mining companies (Vanadium Corp. of America) producing 95 percent of domestic atom bomb fuel.

The price of Harriman's uranium ore has zoomed tenfold during the cold war that the candidate is promoting.

The Harriman ore (low grade stuff from the Colorado plateau) fetched only 35 cents a pound in 1948.

It brings \$3.50 of the taxpayers' money today.

Harriman's uranium ore is turned into atom bomb fuel in the giant Oak Ridge plant in Tennessee. It is next put inside atom bomb casings in New Mexico by workmen from the Western Electric Co. and the Bell Telephone Laboratories (two Morgan companies). Then the bombs are stockpiled for the aggressive

war for which the madmen of Wall Street are planning.

This war would slaughter millions of Americans—trade unionists among them.

If Averell runs against his friend Ike the campaign will be no more exciting than the feather duster battle between John W. Davis, the Morgan bankers' attorney on the Democratic ticket, and President Cal Coolidge on the Republican ticket in 1924.

SAME MORGAN MONEY BACKS AVERELL, IKE

Ike, the millionaire general, and Averell, the polo-playing banker, are two minds with but one single thought, two hearts that beat as one in their loyalty to Mars and Mammon.

Both are close to the two chief ruling class groups of the United States, headed by the Morgans and Rockefellers. Ike's Morgan backers, for instance, are men like Philip D. Reed, president of the General Electric Co., which has the biggest atom bomb contract.

As for Averell—his dollars have been working with Rockefeller dollars all his life, and with Morgan dollars for more than 20 years.

In the Colorado uranium mines the "favorite son" candidate is closely allied with Avery Rockefeller, the grandson of William.

Both Harriman and Rockefeller profit from the mass slaughter fuel together.

Harriman has also been part of the Morgan banking clique since the 1920's when he was elected to the board of directors of the giant Guaranty Trust Co.

Averell's Republican brother and financial partner, E. Roland Harriman, was made a director of the giant Anaconda Copper Mining Co., with Morgan support, at about the same time.

The Harriman's took Anaconda stock in exchange for the family's rich zinc and coal mines in Upper Silesia and old Poland.

Averell and Roland acquired these rich European mines after the First World War when they were investing many millions in Germany and Poland.

The Anaconda deal netted Averell more than \$9,000,000, reported C. W. Barrow, the late editor of the Wall Street Journal.

AVERELL WANTS RICH POLISH MINES BACK

Harriman was bitter when the Polish people took back their ancient Upper Silesian lands from Germany. The Anaconda-Harriman mines were now Socialist property. And it is believed that Harriman had something to do with Secretary of State James F. Byrnes' speech at Stuttgart in 1946, calling for the return of Upper Silesia to Germany.

HARRIMAN PROMOTED BLOODY KOREAN WAR

Candidate Averell smells doubly bad to the peoples of Asia, who remember his active promotion of the bloody, imperialist war in Korea.

Averell's mouth has been watering for the riches of the Far East since he visited Japan with his father in 1905. The elder Harriman had come to Tokio to sign an agreement giving him a half interest in the railroads and industries



HARRIMAN

of South Manchuria in 1905. The deal failed after the Harriman's party was stoned in the streets of Tokio.

Candidate Averell will also be detested by the Philippine people, who are fighting for their freedom.

"The development of the Philippines," said this imperialist financier, "is retarded by . . . three lines in the Democratic platform, which declares for handing the islands to the Filipinos."

(By "development" Harriman meant "exploitation.")

His "liberalism" is a sham. Rank and file railroad workers, who struck against Harriman's Union Pacific R. R., can guess how much such "liberalism" is worth.

Harriman is no "lesser evil" to General Ike.

The people can vote for labor's rights, civil liberties and peace only by voting for Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte Bass, the Progressive Party candidates.

It's Book-of-the-Year on the Campus

A Brooklyn student tells how the youth come to sign the Peace and Friendship Book.

By LESTER RODNEY

IT IS very exciting and impressive news to state that so many and so many thousands of college students are signing the youth Peace and Friendship Book appeals for peaceful negotiations of all issues by the United States, Soviet Union, Britain, France and China.

But it is even more stirring than the cold statistics is to see in pen and pencil, in their handwriting, the way young people feel about the crucial question of peace or war.

This is the Peace and Friendship book of a student of Brooklyn College. As of more than a month ago, he had 125 signatures and statements of fellow students written in the blank spaces beneath the text of the student petition for a Big Five pact of peace. He must have many more by now. In the Flatbush college itself there were already 1,200 expressions for peace garnered in 15 days by the Brooklyn College Sponsoring Committee for Peace and Good Will, a part of the Intercollegiate Peace Council which in New York also includes the CCNY Students for Universal Peace, evening and day sessions; Queens College Students for World Peace; NYU Students for Peaceful Alternatives (Heights); Barnard Liberal Action Committee. These groups are spearheading the Peace and Friendship Campaign on their various campuses.

Our Brooklyn College champ, tall, scholarly and shy looking, with nothing about him suggesting high pressure salesmanship, explained his procedure.

"I just show the book to students whenever I get a chance and explain



that this gives them an opportunity to express themselves on the most vital issue of our time. I do it in the lounges, in the lunchroom, between classes. Even if they don't seem to fully agree on the need for Big Five negotiations, I know they don't want war and I invite them to put down their own thoughts in their own way on the subject."

The Peace and Friendship Books will eventually be presented to the United Nations as an expression from the hearts of young America.

"Ninety percent of the students put down something even if they disagree with our position," the student went on. "There is almost no complete rejection."

Different students use different formulas for their books. The cover of this book has in its center the picture of the dove of peace with the inscription "Good Will Among Men." Up and down the margins is written the word "Peace" in every language.

HOW THE BOOK IS MADE UP

It takes a few minutes for a student who is approached to examine our champ collector's Peace and Friendship Book. From the striking cover the book opens up, top to bottom style, to a copy of a leaflet which was widely circulated on campus by the Brooklyn College Sponsoring Committee explaining plainly why they as student felt big power negotiations to be vital for themselves and their future. Then come

the statements of some students—including an ROTC student, and student teachers—on why they agree. Songs and poems by students on the subject of peace follow, and then the bold:

"Join the 600 million of 'our friends from the end of the earth' (from a previous poem) who have signed appeals for a five power pact of peace and the Brooklyn College students who have signed the peace and good will appeal."

Then come the petition forms themselves, with space for students to write down their own sentiments if they wish. Many merely sign their names as an expression of complete agreement. Some write short statements of agreement or opposition, some put down their thoughts at length. Many express the fears and confusions of the day, the reaction of cynical "what's the use" of trying to get peace when nothing before has worked for peace, some reflect the editorial phrasings of the pro-war press without realizing it, but overwhelmingly the great number thoughtfully agree, to one degree or another, that there should be negotiations.

Here is a sample taken in order from the book:

"I agree with the above. There can't be any problem in the world for which the wholesale slaughter of war is a solution. We must have peace!"

"Good idea."

"For purely selfish reasons I must agree with the above statement. In order to look forward to having a home and children I must feel that the odds are in favor of the home lasting and the children growing up in a relatively good world. I shall not sign my name—because in these times as a result of the cold war those people who feel that peace is something worth striving for are all too often associated with the 'other side.' I do not wish to jeopardize my career.—Student Teacher."

"I do not think it would work. We have the UN and that is evidently getting no place. I do not think this new group would do much better. The petty

things would always be discussed and argued about and the real problems would never be reached."

"In this age of napalm bombs and wanton killings . . . we simply must struggle for peaceful solutions."

"My sentiments completely."

"Agreed by . . ." (name).

"I agree wholeheartedly. I want peace. Amen."

"I think it is a very good idea and only hope it would work."

"Negotiations with the Soviet Union and Communist China is impossible. The Chinese Communists cannot shoot themselves into respectability."

"Very good idea, but I doubt its effectiveness."

"I want progress. I want education. I want social medicine. I want old age security, employment for all and relief for the unemployed and sick. I want public works, public services and public improvements. I want freedom for all people. And because I know and you know that we cannot have these things and at the same time fight destroy and kill to make huge profits for business, for that reason I take my stand and cry peace, no more war."

"As it is written, I don't see how I could disagree."

"Agreed—and one of the sadder observations of our times is that I fear to sign my name to a peace wish."

"I agree if such could possibly be reached among nations."

"I agree wholeheartedly with the sentiments herein expressed."

"Good idea."

"Peace will only be determined and maintained by our strength."

"I earnestly hope this succeeds."

"It would be wonderful if this would be taken seriously."

"Exclude the Chinese Communists from this and it's all right."

"I doubt whether this can be made possible."

"Why not try?"

"I would condone any compromise in the pursuit of peace, which does not (Continued on Magazine Page 6)

Fletcher Mills' 7-Year Fight For Freedom

'Hands Off,' the people demand as a Federal law is turned into a 1952 Fugitive Slave Act to carry a young sharecropper back to the South in chains because he struck a blow against Southern 'justice' and escaped with his life.

By WALTER LOWENFELS

WORKING men and women who have braved police clubs, guns, courts, and jails to fight the boss will recognize in Fletcher Mills a brother fighter. This young Negro fur unionist has fought the boss—all the way up to the United States Government—for seven long years.

At first it was a hand to hand battle, alone.

Later, when the Government stepped in, the Civil Rights Congress came to Fletcher Mills' aid and enlisted thousands of church goers and trade unionists to his side.

Mills can still win his long fight, though as I write, he is in danger of being returned in chains any day, from Philadelphia to Alabama, where his fight began.

I spoke with Mr. Mills in the CRC office in Philadelphia. He is slight, spectacled, somewhat shy and low-voiced. You might take him for a student of remote subjects, rather than the Paul Bunyan of action and fight-back that his saga shows he really is.

The facts are simple and have never been in dispute.

On April 19, 1945, Fletcher Mills, then just 18, was a sharecropper for a white landowner, Roy Terry. That was in Holt, Ala., 16 miles out of Tuscaloosa.

Terry's cattle had been trampling Fletcher Mills' corn. When Mills pointed this out, Terry beat Mills with a wooden club.

MILLS ESCAPES TO DETROIT

Mills defended his life.

Terry's wife called her son; told him to get the shot gun and finish off Fletcher Mills.

But Fletcher Mills got away, hid in his mother-in-law's house nearby.

That evening, four armed men came to Fletcher Mills' home. "Let's stretch his neck," they were heard saying in the dark.

Fletcher Mills got away from the lynch mob, fled to Detroit.

His wife wrote him there: "Don't come back on this side of the river, because the mob crowd say that wherever the sun shine, that is where they will lay you down."

A minor injury inflicted by Fletcher Mills' pen knife on Terry's arm quickly healed.

The conflict appeared to be resolved, with Mills forced to stay away forever from his homeland.

But a Negro who has not buckled down to a white boss's blows, and has won his life, even drawn a drop or two of blood, is not written off the books in the plantation country.

DETROIT, November, 1945.—Fletcher Mills is picked up for extradition. He is held on a 30-day detaining warrant. Extradition papers are not completed by the state of Alabama in time. Fletcher Mills is released from bail, and given full freedom.

What a grand day! And it keeps on that way for four years.

From 1945 to 1949 Fletcher Mills works in New York City in the fur industry, a member of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union.

For four years he isn't news. For four years he works like millions of others. Even better than most of them, he works Negro and white together in a union whose members have learned what it means—better wages, better working conditions, better lives for everybody.

Fletcher Mills can't go home, can't visit his folks on the farm in Holt, Ala. But he's young, makes new friends, sinks new roots; adapts himself to the northern ghetto system, holds a social security card, a draft card, files income tax returns, is in all ways a normal and law-abiding citizen.

During all these four years he is easily available to anyone who wants him, and nobody appears to want him.

Indeed, the law didn't want him at the time he got away from Terry's blows. Terry is reported saying he wouldn't get the law after Fletcher Mills—he'd take care of him his own way.

Originally, after leaving Hope, Mills was picked up by Birmingham police, held for three weeks without any charges, then released after paying off a white man.

But the blow he struck for life, for freedom, for his right to be more than a cow on the land, doesn't sit well in the south.

SEIZED BY FBI FOR EXTRADITION

Other things are stirring there—voting, for instance—a terrible danger to the white bosses in a black belt where Negro votes could be decisive—in changing Congress, in changing many things—jobs, schools, housing, peace. . . .

In many ways the freedom movement is stirring, not only throughout the south, but among the colored peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and points east and west.

It gets more important than ever to keep the Negro down, chained to the white master's land in the south; to keep the labor movement divided, Negro and white, to make both buckle down to the prospect of a war to impose the plantation system on the universe.

That blow that Fletcher Mills struck for his life has to be paid for—either by a tiny rift in the profitable grip a few Wall Street lords have on the out-moded plantation sharecropping set-up the very soul of Free Enterprise in the U. S. A.—or by Fletcher Mills. . . .

In April, 1949, after four quiet years, Fletcher Mills is arrested by the FBI again, for extradition to Alabama and 20 years on a chain gang, if he gets there alive.

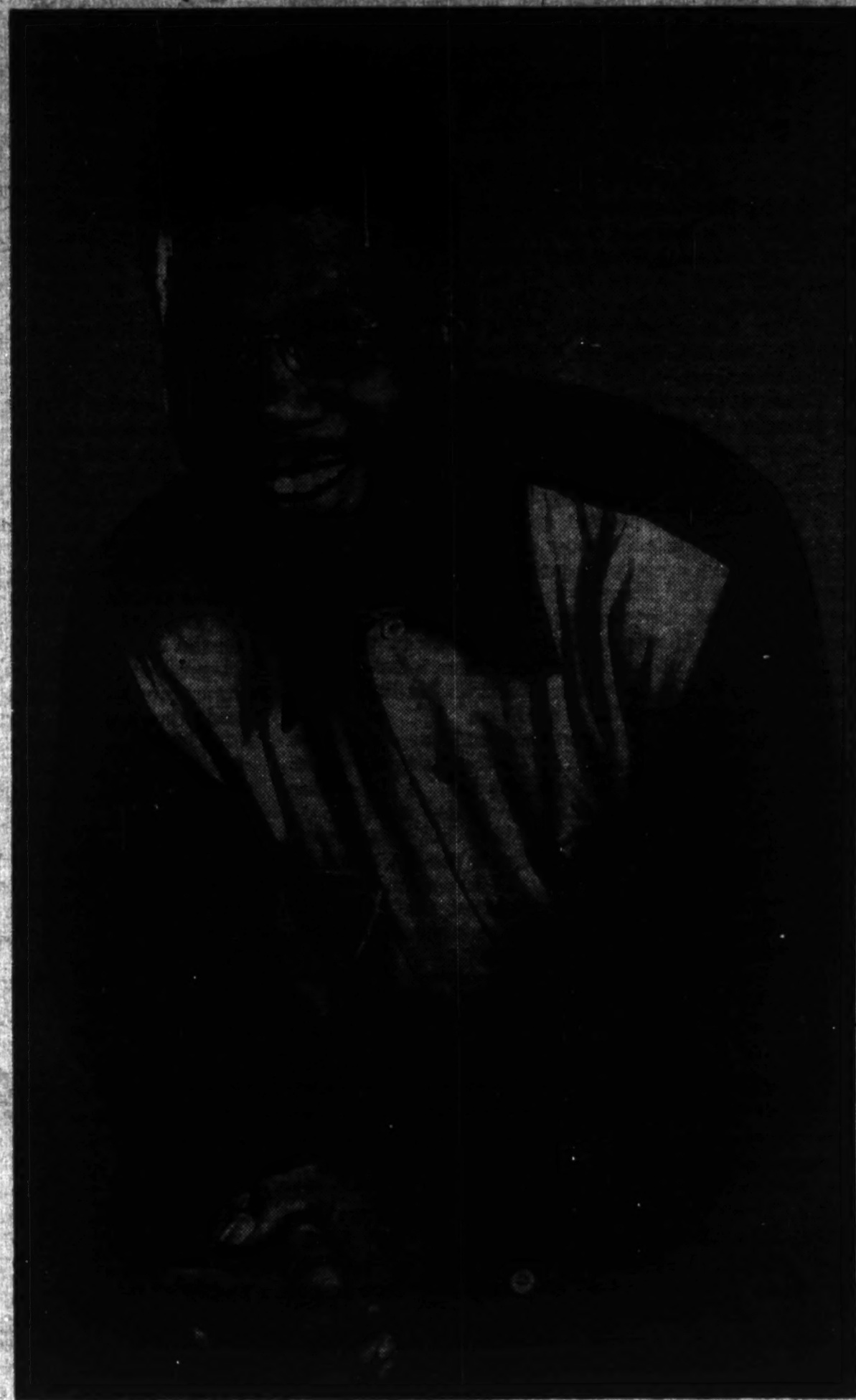
He happens to be in Philadelphia, on a visit. This time the Government means business. Attorneys from the Civil Rights Congress come to Mills' aid headed by Ralph Pows and David Bachman.

Three years follow of a legal saga during which the CRC brings the Mills fight to thousands.

Most of the time, Mills is out on bail, working in his fur shop, working with the CRC to win people for his fight.

From 1949 to 1952 the Mills case is fought through nine state and federal courts, twice up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

All the courts, and the Governor of



FLETCHER MILLS

Pennsylvania, who signed extradition papers without a hearing, or even letting Mills know—all agree that he will get a "fair trial" in Alabama.

Some of the courts have Republican majorities, some have more Democrats; the U. S. Attorney General's office, which is pushing the case, is Democratic; the Governor of Pennsylvania is Republican. But they all agree that there is no such thing as color before the law in Alabama. They all agree that when a black man fights for his life and wins it against a white killer, he gets a "fair trial" in Alabama.

The people who have spoken out see it differently. Fletcher Mills' Fur Union, 100,000 strong; the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., representing four and a half million communicants, and thousands of others have said—No!

Here is the way some neighbors of Fletcher Mills put it the other day—the Democratic Party committeemen—all of them—plus the chairman, of the 47th Ward in North Philadelphia, where Fletcher Mills lives:

"It is our deep conviction, based on our personal knowledge and understanding of conditions existing in the south, that if this release order is signed, the life of Fletcher Mills will be placed in immediate jeopardy.

"Whether or not a fair trial is possible in the state of Alabama is not so much of concern to us as is the question of whether or not Mills will live to face trial.

"There are too many examples in this period of which the outstanding examples are the shooting of Walter Lee Irvin and Samuel Shephard by a sheriff in the state of Florida after they had been granted a new trial by the U. S. Supreme Court. . . .

On this local community level, Republican committeemen are also speaking out, the Progressive Party, and others, but too few, particularly too few white others, John Holton, Pennsylvania CRC director told me last week.

The future of Fletcher Mills and his seven year fight are now in the court of last opinion—the people.

He is charged under the Federal Fugitive Act with "intent to avoid prosecution for having assaulted one Roy Terry."

This is not the same law as the old old Fugitive Slave Act. It is a new law, designed to apprehend notorious criminals who operate across state lines.

It is now being used to drag a Negro sharecropper who fought back, down south—back to that "justice" that he struck a blow against, and escaped from, alive.

LOT OF LIVES AT STAKE

In the beginning, all that Fletcher Mills had in mind was his life. Now, a lot of lives, and a lot of money are involved—otherwise why should the "gentlemen" from Alabama, and the whole government of the United States be so anxious to get this one black man in their hands?

It's the prestige of the magnolias that's at stake, and the right of a Negro to be a man in the south whose rights others are bound to respect.

It's the multi-billion dollar stake the Wall Street gentlemen have in a divided south that's in danger by the fight-back of one man whom a club and a lynch mob and a seven-year legal bloodhounding couldn't hold down.

It's a people—an embryonic nation in the southern black belt, and an oppressed minority elsewhere—a people who have been fighting back for 300 years, that the government is trying to kill in Fletcher Mills. For their power, 15 million strong, makes a natural and essential ally for the democratic strivings of their white brothers and sisters.

Fletcher Mills hasn't been carried south in chains, yet. The CRC is urging messages to the three officials who can stop it: U. S. Attorney General McCraney, in Washington; Gov. John Fine in Harrisburg; and District Attorney Richardson Dilworth in Philadelphia.

World of Labor

What They Are Doing to Us With the Cry of 'Socialism'

By GEORGE MORRIS

IN TRAINING its main propaganda artillery upon "socialism," Big Business is so far doing quite an effective job of defeating labor and putting it on the defensive. This must be said frankly because most of our labor leaders, far from recognizing what is really at stake, run instead of meeting the issue, and remain more on the defensive than ever.

The most recent and very shameful example of what the "anti-socialism" campaign means, was the vote in the House that killed a bill to raise social security pensions by from \$5 a month to 12½ percent on the forty-odd dollars monthly now averaged by those depending upon the pittance. The bill seemed to have the support of the overwhelming majority of the House and appeared sure of passage. But all that was necessary to kill it was a last-minute statement by the lobby of the American Medical Association calling it "socialized medicine."

Majority Leader McCormack said, as quoted in CIO News, that "all one has to do these days is holler 'socialism' and a lot of hysteria sets in." A five-dollar hike on \$40 monthly pensions is "socialism" now!

When the recent coal mine safety bill was passed in the Senate, the Chicago Tribune ran an editorial calling it "socialism." Its May 23 issue ran a letter from John L. Lewis protesting against that editorial. But how does he defend the union's position? He



writes: "Assuredly, you are aware that I am opposed to un-American doctrines, even as you are." In this case even a provision for federal inspection of mine safety to take the matter out of the exclusive province of such notoriously operator-controlled mine safety bodies like that of the state of Illinois is "socialism."

Real estate interests are currently conducting an intense campaign against application of such limited possibilities for government-sponsored housing construction as is allowed under the current housing law. That, too, is "socialism." The fact that Sen. Taft was one of the sponsors of that law doesn't bother them.

Health insurance, expressed in labor resolutions for years, is legislatively a dead duck as a result of the AMA's well-financed drive picturing it as "socialism."

We have come out of very damaging midwest floods, as we do each year, while bills calling for river projects on the TVA pattern are collecting dust. Why? They are dubbed "socialism." Even the CIO's Utility Union has joined the power trust with this propaganda and paid for ads to state its position.

Now we have come to the point where a recommendation of settlement terms in a labor dispute by a government body like the Wage Stabilization Board, as it did in the steel case, is "socialism." That is the line of the current propaganda.

The "socialist" and "subversive" label was even put on the union shop—the very union shop which the employers' own Taft-Hartley Law provides. Millions of Americans were so told in full page ads of McGraw-Hill and others.

How did the labor movement get trapped into this position where even the most elementary of its objectives are killed with the cry of "socialism?" It started when the labor leaders joined with reaction in the cry against "communism." The view was always advanced by those who were so loud in redbaiting and so silent when thought-control legislation and loyalty oaths were put into practice, that there is a difference between "communism" and "socialism"—that denouncing the

former will strengthen the possibility for needed reforms. The point was reached that all one had to do to destroy a progressive measure or defeat a progressive candidate was shout "Communism."

Currently, three CIO members on the Wage Stabilization Board are having a hard time over charges of "Communism" hurled at them by Rep. Richard B. Vail of the Un-Americans. One of them, John Brophy, has prostrated himself before the reactionaries for many years to "wipe out" his associations with Communists more than a quarter century ago. But that doesn't cut any ice in Mr. Vail's little book.

Joseph Childs, a rightwing leader of the United Rubber Workers, is as outspoken against Communists as he could be. But his opposition to thought-control legislation many years ago—which is now the CIO's official stand—is a sin that will red-list him for life with Mr. Vail.

We are witnessing now a further development of the line that began with the movement to outlaw the left, and which the AFL-CIO officialdom supported. Now the guns are trained even upon red-baiters with their old records, no matter how remote, dusted off and used against them.

Now even the term "socialism" which many thought could still survive the gauntlet as an expression for mild reforms, has become a synonym for "subversive," effective enough to kill a \$5 pension raise.

There seems to be at least the beginning of a realization in some labor quarters that a halt has to be called somewhere—that if the right of Communists to advocate their principles of socialism isn't protected then even a \$5 pension bill hasn't a chance. The recent steel, clothing, packinghouse, textile and other union conventions passed resolutions stressing that very point—that you can't separate the fight against "McCarthyism," the new Smith Bill and Taft-Hartleyism, from the fight on the Smith, McCarran and loyalty oaths. Powerful unions with a membership of 2,000,000 said it within one week. But so far they only said it.

Workers' Letters from the Shops

Where the Oil Trust Profits Come From

CHICAGO.

Editor, The Worker:

With national attention focused on the demands of the oil workers for wage increases and other benefits, a clear understanding of what workers in that industry are up against is of crucial importance to workingclass people everywhere.

I would like to present your readers with some data obtained from the 1951 Annual Report of the Richfield Oil Corp. From it we can determine whether or not oil workers are exploited, and if so, to what extent.

During 1951 Richfield's gross income was about \$186 million. Twelve percent of this money went to employees in the form of wages and pensions, compensation that is for the performance of socially useful labor; 7.5 percent of the gross went to the stockholders as compensation for the back-breaking labor of clipping coupons. Without stockholders, of course, the entire nation would collapse and the workingclass would perish of hunger.

In the form of dividends alone it can be immediately seen that the worker has the equivalent of more than half of his pay check grabbed and taken away from him 52 times a year. The extraction of surplus value from the hide of the worker, however, assumes forms other than that of the payment to stock dividends.

Richfield ploughed back 7.6 percent of its income into plant expansion, enriching the stockholders to that extent by the accompanying increase of capital value.

In addition, Richfield shelled out \$1,175,000 to banks and bondholders. This sum represented interest paid on borrowed money.

All told almost 16 cents of every dollar Richfield received in 1951 wound up in the pockets of non-productive parasites, i. e., capitalists.

The workers, who merely located the oil, drilled for it, got it out of the ground, refined, processed, shipped and marketed it, got just 44 percent of the new

values that had been created during the year.

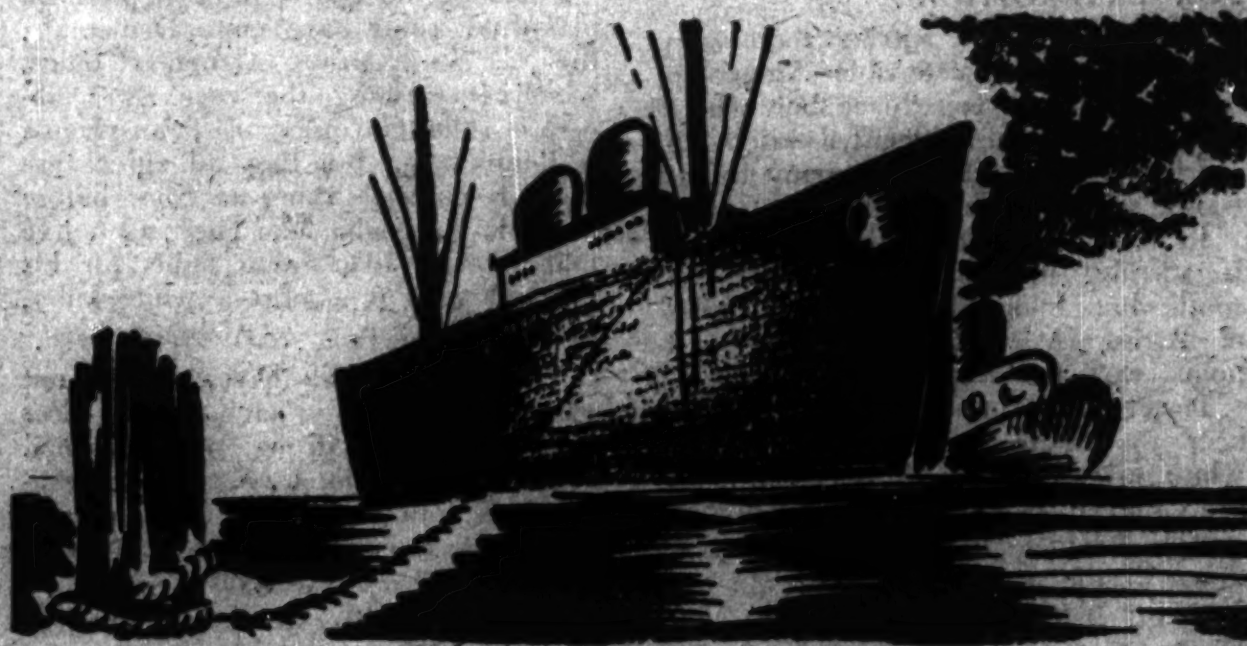
Are oil workers exploited? To find out we simply divide the amount of money pocketed by the various capitalists who have an interest in this firm by the number of Richfield employees. The result is the staggering sum of \$6,400. Unbelievable, but true!

Or, expressed more concretely, a Richfield employe earns his wage in three hours and 29 minutes, but contributes the remaining four hours and 31 minutes to the boss free of charge.

I have examined the financial reports of a large number of oil companies and



find that the same high level of exploitation and robbery is the prevailing pattern throughout the industry.
A RAILROADER.



What the Seamen Complain of

Dear Editor:

The following is from a letter received from an American seaman recently, whose ship was on a run to South American ports.

"We have been laying in the stream more than ten days, waiting to go up to the docks to be unloaded, and it sure gets monotonous.

"Every now and then you can hear some one of the deck department giving the chief mate hell, or Curran and his gang hell for the rotten working conditions aboard ship. On many ships in the bay, half of the crews are failing to work each and every day, because of unfit food supplies taken on here in Rio.

"Here in Brazil, all over the country, the Brazilian people are going on strikes against the high prices, in some places different price riots have taken place, shops, stores and windows broken and police brutality inflicted on the people. The Brazilian money has been de-

valuated, making the American dollar as low as possible and increasing the poverty of the people.

"But the Brazilian people are very militant and they have some strong unions here. One day I overheard a Brazilian longshoreman who had at one time sailed on American ships, telling the deck gang on my ship about the better working conditions and lack of speed up which he worked under here compared to what he had seen among the longshoremen in New York, and some other U. S. ports.

"The crew on my ship is a good bunch of guys who know the score pretty well but are worried about their jobs if they speak too openly at the ship's meetings. So a lot of talking goes on outside of the meeting on the high taxation of the seamen, the great sums of money being spent on 'defense,' the need for better union conditions, and all kinds of other questions."

Yours, B. F.

From a Shop Paper

The Reasons for Work Stoppages

(This open letter to United Rubber Workers President H. L. Buckmaster is reprinted from the Akron Rubber Worker, published by the Summit County (Ohio) Communist Party.)

In the current issue of the United Rubber Worker, you go to considerable length to criticize unauthorized work stoppages, and to threaten those who participate in or support such stoppages.

While the anti-labor Akron Beacon Journal concluded that the CIO needs more officers like you, an Akron tire-builder remarked, "You gotta watch a guy with friends like that."

Admittedly work stoppages are a problem. Workers do not want them, and contrary to your thinking, they are a last resort. Why then do we have them?

Reason number one: Most are caused by big companies with record profits seeking to maintain or increase them at the workers' expense by increasing the workload.

Reason number 2: The failure of the union as such to set up proper safeguards to prevent the companies responsible from speeding up the workers.

The International Union leadership must bear heavy responsibility for this failure. It encourages greedy employers to chisel on rates by threatening to whip its members into passive acceptance of company-imposed work standards. Instead, it should mobilize to put an end to speed.

Before you can do this, some of you who may have been away from the sweat shops too long will have to change your approach.

For example, union time-study engineers trained oftentimes by the boss are inclined to accept the arithmetic of the boss. This says that if a man can lift 7,000 pounds of crude rubber in an hour, he can load 42,000 or 56,000 pounds in his 6 or 8-hour workday.

The coming negotiations will be a good opportunity to put an end to stoppages by putting an end to rate-cutting. In this way and in this way only will those disputes be resolved in the interest of the workers.



The Battle against Death

By TATYANA TESS

MOSCOW.

ONE of the loftiest missions of science is the struggle to prolong human life. This struggle becomes especially keen at the moment when life is threatened by mortal danger. The doctor at the patient's bedside fights death until the last minute. So long as there is the slightest glimmer of hope, the doctor must not lay down his arms. He fights for every breath, every palpitation of the heart. All the strength of his intellect, all his knowledge and skill are strained to the highest pitch and concentrated on preserving the weak, flickering fire of life in order that it may burst again into an even, bright flame.

There are many cases, of course, when the struggle is fruitless. The patient's breathing comes in gasps, it becomes convulsive, and then it ceases. The heartbeats grow weaker and finally stop. The awful, sorrowful quiet of death enters the sickroom, and the doctor is forced to admit defeat.

He retreats, overcome with pain and grief and the tormenting realization of his helplessness.

A NEW BRANCH OF SCIENCE DEVELOPED

It is painful to see an organism perish before it has exhausted all its vital potentialities. The patient is dead. Medicine can no longer do anything. Such has been the idea prevalent for countless ages of man's experience.

A dead man cannot be revived. We know this.

But man has never ceased to ponder over the questions of life and death. They have disturbed his mind from time immemorial. Today, he views these questions in a new light and achieves new solutions of them. The notion that it is useless to struggle against death has been battered down. The veil of mysticism has been removed from death. The materialist scientist treats it as a knowable phenomenon.

A new, fully valid branch of science, the problem of reviving the organism, is gradually crystallizing from the knowledge accumulated over the centuries. One of the latest and most interest-

ing chapters in the history of biology and medicine is devoted to this problem.

The works of Soviet scientists already give grounds for speaking of the formation of a new scientific trend. We can see the beginning of a scientifically based offensive on death, at least of its first and still alterable phase.

No, the dead cannot be revived. But let us first of all reach agreement on the definition of the word "death."

Let us think of the transition from life to death. Death does not always mean a sudden and abrupt termination of life. The state we usually call death is actually a process, connected with life by a number of transitional stages.

A line should be drawn between its two main phases: clinical or relative death, and biological or real death.

Death is not an instantaneous occurrence. For five or six minutes after respiration and the heartbeat have stopped, processes of metabolism are still functioning in the body, although at an extremely low ebb. The organism is not yet dead. Metabolism, even though in a weakened and distorted form, is still going on. This condition is called clinical death.

Irreparable changes do not develop in the tissues and organs during the first five or six minutes after the onset of clinical death. In many cases, active therapeutic intervention at this stage may yet recall the organism to life.

THE WORLD OF PROF. NEGOVSKY

Clinical death is followed in a few minutes by biological death, at which time irreversible changes take place in the organism, and the restoration of its vital functions becomes impossible.

A. M. Gorky once wrote: "Like all the phenomena in our world, death is a fact subject to study. Science is studying this fact with increasing attention and energy. To study is to learn."

Soviet scientists have made much progress in the study of so complicated a phenomenon as death. The battle against death has entered a new phase.

A Russian scientist, Honored Worker of Science Professor Fyodor Andreyevich Andreyev, is rightly considered the pioneer in this field. His significant work on the restoration of the function

of the heart, respiration and the central nervous system was published about 40 years ago. His direct successor in this work is the young Soviet scientist, Professor V. A. Negovsky. This year, Negovsky and his co-workers, E. M. Smirenskaya and M. S. Gayevskaya-Sokolova, were awarded a Stalin Prize for their work in this field.

On the basis of a thorough investigation of the process of death and of the possibilities of restoring vital functions in the organism, Professor Negovsky, together with his colleagues and with the cooperation of the entire staff of the physiological laboratory, has worked out the theoretical principles of the problem of reviving the organism and has developed an effective method of restoring the vital functions of man in a state of agony or clinical death.

HOW THE HEART IS REVIVED

The aorta, which comes out of the left side of the heart like a mighty trunk, branches out into arteries through which the blood flows to the most remote parts of the body, returning to the heart through the veins.

In ordinary blood transfusions, the blood is injected into a vein, from where it flows to the heart.

But let us consider a case in which the doctor has before him a man whose heart is no longer beating. The blood is motionless in the vessels. Its life-giving stream no longer nourishes the myocardium, on which the action of the heart depends. The doctor then pumps blood into the artery in the direction opposite to the course normally followed by the blood in its circulation. He forces the blood back through the artery into the heart. The heart which has ceased to beat receives nutrition.

It remains motionless. A few seconds pass. How interminable these seconds seem at the operating table! Adrenalin is added to the pumped blood. After the heart has been "fed" by the new blood, it can be stimulated with adrenalin and forced to resume its work. Along with the pumping of blood, the patient receives artificial respiration. A real battle against death develops around the operating table. The slightest delay in this battle is dangerous, because the

(Continued on Magazine Page 6)

V. A. NEGOVSKY, director of research work to combat clinical death.

E. M. SMIRENSKAYA, research worker with Prof. Negovsky.

Building The Worker

WE RECEIVED an interesting letter from Sara Hayden, business manager of the Illinois edition of The Worker, dealing with a discussion of the North Side Freedom of the Press Committee on the history and role of workingclass newspapers.

"During the general discussion, one of the route builders said he was working on a plan of giving away five papers a week, and then following up to see if he has picked up any regular readers to add to his route," Mrs. Hayden wrote. "He had been handling 40 papers."

"This has worked quite well for him, but then he said that at one of the houses where he planned to leave his sample copy he was called a Communist. He raised the question at the meeting: 'How do you answer this?'"

"Another route builder, a minister, who distributes four papers, gave him this answer:

"I remember about 25 years ago it was this paper and this organization you speak of that raised the question of social security, and then continuously educated its readers and the workers—and it was this paper that started the fight for unemployment insurance—and it was this paper that said give the old people some kind of pension—and organize the unorganized workers. . . ."

"Always, long before the people start asking for progress of some kind, it is this paper and this organization that is there first. So if they call me a Communist for selling this paper and thereby trying to educate more and more workers, I feel highly honored and wish it was so."

"And now, let me add that I have four papers on my route. Starting next week give me ten and I'll find the customers to read them."

"The carrier that has been handling forty papers," Mrs. Hayden's letter continues, "increased his route by 10 more. Another who had three has asked for ten, and one builder who had two also increased to ten."

"The builder who asked the question declared he was confident that before the summer was over he would have 300 readers."

"As a result of this discussion, the group increased its total bundle from 130 to 170 copies, starting this week, and shows excellent possibilities for growth."

We would suggest other areas take a tip from the Illinois Freedom of the Press Committee and get routes going—with regular meetings and discussions among route builders. This is the heart of the circulation problem.

SUNDAY CRISIS

THE BIG CHIEF grabbed the phone and howled, "Send in Arch Farch at once!"

Whoever was at the other end of the phone must have hopped, because the Big Chief didn't have to wait three minutes before he heard a knock at the door. "Come in!" he shouted.

Arch Farch entered. "Yes, sir?" he asked.

"Farch," shouted the Big Chief, throwing down a copy of the New York Times magazine section for May 26 on the desk, "what is the meaning of this?"

"Of what?" asked Farch.

"Of this!" shouted the Big Chief. "What kind of editor are you anyway?"

"I don't understand, sir," said Farch in a weak voice.

"Don't understand! Do you realize that this issue does not contain a single anti-Soviet article?"

Farch gasped. He turned away in painful embarrassment.

"Look at that issue!" continued the Big Chief, red in the face with anger. "Hasn't got an outright slander in it. Farch, how could you sink so low?"

Farch cleared his throat. "Well, sir," he muttered, "we have a piece on Belgrade. It's got some anti-Soviet stuff in it."

"Don't beat around the bush!" shouted the Big Chief. "I want slander and you give me innuendo! Farch, you are incompetent!"

"Gee whiz, sir," pleaded Farch. "I thought some of the stuff in the other article was slanderous. I swear I did!"

"You thought!" The Big Chief sneered. "I'm not interested in what you thought! I want distortions! What are we in business for?"

Farch sneaked over to the water cooler for a quick one. He tried not to look at the boss.

The Big Chief got up and paced the floor. "Not a single article on 'Counter-Revolution in the Ukraine!'" he shouted. "Not one word about how Lysenko's wheat grows upside down!"

Farch began to weep silently. "Sir," he sobbed, "I have a family. Don't be too hard on me, sir."

The Big Chief banged the desk again. "Why should I have any pity on you?" he howled. "Did this issue

carry an article called Malenkov: Man of Mystery? Did it carry an article called Molotov: Man of Mystery? Did it carry an article called Maliki: Man of Mystery?"

"But sir," Farch said, "we've gone through the m's."

The Big Chief turned away in disgust. "I pay you to use your imagination," he said, rather hopelessly.

"What if you have gone through the m's? Couldn't you have a piece about the cave where they keep the captured German scientists? Couldn't you have an article proving that shoes cost more in the Soviet Union since they lowered the prices?"

"Give me another chance, sir," begged Farch. "Please!"

The Big Chief softened. "All right, Farch. It's against my better judgment, but you've been with us a long time. I'll give you a break. Now remember, Farch, next week I rely on you to slander and distort."

"Thanks, Chief," said Farch gratefully. "I promise I'll slander and distort next week."

The Big Chief put out his hand. "We'll shake on that, Farch."

Solemnly, Farch shook his hand. The crisis at the Times had passed.

IKE — THE NAZIS' FRIEND

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

Richardson, one of the wealthiest men in the world, Jack Porter and his partner Hugh Roy Cullen. A Louisiana oil man and bankroller of the Dixiecrat movement in 1948, Judge Leander Perez, as national director of the Dixiecrats, was reported by Time magazine (January 29, 1951) as saying "that Ike would have Dixiecrat support and undoubtedly carry many Southern states if he ran, whether as a Republican or a Democrat."

Eisenhower's candidacy has been condemned on numerous occasions by the conservative Negro leadership, let alone the left. The Southern conference of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People in April in Atlanta rejected Eisenhower conclusively. All the Republican and Democratic candidates now bidding for the nomination were rejected for not having "demonstrated any genuine concern for civil rights." But Eisenhower was especially rebuked for his "support of dualism in the Army."

MAN ON THE WHITE HORSE

Even in this brief review, we have shown that Eisenhower has a dangerously right wing position on all main issues facing the American people today, on peace, labor, civil liberties and Jim Crow. There is ample evidence to show that the election of Eisenhower to the presidency might well be intended by the Morgan-Rockefeller-duPont financial groupings as the means of instituting a fascist government, Walter Lippmann, one of the chief theoreticians for the Morgan-Rockefeller monopoly capital group, has said that Eisenhower's "mission in American politics is to reunite the American people, to heal their divisions, to assuage the bitterness of regions, of interests, of classes and of sects. That is the only kind of mission which can justify the elevation of a professional soldier to the presidency" (New York Herald Tribune, March 17, 1952). The "unity" that could be achieved by Eisenhower would be the same kind of "unity" that Hitler imposed on Germany. Eisenhower is being primed as the man-on-the-white-horse who would "unify" the country. The abortive attempt in the midst of the last depression by many of the same elements now backing Eisenhower, particularly the House of Morgan, to take over the country in 1934 with a 500,000 man fascist army led by an army general, should not be forgotten. While the time was not then ripe for fascism, the advanced stage of world crisis today, the desperate play of American monopolists for world control and their drive for an anti-Soviet war and for a police state at home to keep the people in line for this program, makes the danger from a would-be fascist dictator very great today.

That Eisenhower realized consciously a long time ago that he might be called on to play a dictator's role, can be gathered from a statement he made to his close friend, Captain Harry R. Butcher. In 1942, before Eisenhower was even a public figure, he told Butcher he would accept the presidential nomination only if it were tendered "by both parties, and it would have to be unanimous." (Look, June 5, 1951). A non-partisan candidate could only signify prior approval by the bosses of both

major parties. Today this prospect is not impossible. Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois has proposed Eisenhower for both tickets. (United Press, Jan. 9). In California an active group of Democrats is trying to get Eisenhower nominated on the Democratic line.

Nor should anyone be misled into the belief that Eisenhower is a "lesser evil" than Taft because the lunatic fascist fringe is carrying on an anti-Semitic campaign against Eisenhower. The general is being "accused" of being a "Jew," a "pro-red," "The Jews' candidate" in the gutter fascist press. These vermin fascists are supporters of Taft and MacArthur. Aside from the fact these haters are outside the main stream of American thought and politics, it is a fact that Eisenhower is himself supported by corporations that finance many of these very same hatemongers. Documentation of this is to be found in Congressional Buchanan Committee reports on lobbying in 1950, which found that most of the big business corporations like duPont, General Electric and International Business Machines donated money to native fascists and other reactionaries. Big businessmen associated with the above mentioned corporations as we indicated earlier, are important leaders of the Eisenhower for president movement.

How can the American people stop the Eisenhower juggernaut, which includes not only powerful monopoly forces, but also practically every major newspaper and major magazine in the country? The radio, movies and television are giving Eisenhower the biggest build-up in American political history. To get the real facts about Eisenhower to the American people is a stupendous task. It places great responsibilities particularly on progressive Americans. But the defeat of Universal Military Training in Congress indicates that the outlook is not hopeless. By backing the Progressive Party Hallinan-Bass peace ticket, by organizing independent political activity around every important issue that comes up, we can make a gigantic effort to defeat the threat of the fascist dictatorship of the monopolists through an Eisenhower-Napoleon. (Reprinted from Jewish Life.)

BOOK-OF-THE-YEAR ON THE CAMPUS

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

involve a sacrifice of the principles which differentiate us from the totalitarian nations of the world."

"If this sort of thing would work we wouldn't be in the international mess we are."

"The world would be a ideal place to live and work in if this prospect could succeed. Could it be realized?"

"It could work!"

"It would be wonderful if this would be taken seriously."

"I would like very much to see this come about."

"I thoroughly agree with that plan."

"Yes, why not?"

"We think it's a far fetched idea but will go along with it and hope."

"I agree."

"Right."

And all throughout the Peace and Friendship Book, just names, names,

(Continued from Magazine Page 5) method of revival is effective only for five or six minutes after the onset of clinical death. Finally the heart begins to beat.

At first uneven and weak, its contractions gradually become rhythmic and more powerful. At this moment, the transfusion of blood is switched into the vein, just as an electrician switches in a new hydroelectric station in order to increase tension in the power lines.

The patient draws his first independent breath. The feeble sound of his breathing is like a triumphant ode to life. Long ago, at his birth, his mother listened with tender excitement to his first breath. The doctor a few minutes earlier heard what was thought to be his last breath. But the man is breathing again. The power of science has restored him to life.

BRAIN IS LAST TO REVIVE

The eyes, which were frozen still a short while ago, shine again with a warm and living luster. Gradually the man regains consciousness.

The ancients used to say: "There are three gateways through which death enters." These gates are the brain, the lungs and the heart. The heart fights the longest battle, and when the organism is revived it is the first to return to life. The lungs are next. But the cerebral cortex is always the first to die. At the first impact of death, man loses consciousness. The last formation to take shape in the histological development of the central nervous system, the cerebral cortex is the most vulnerable part of man. It is the first gateway through which death enters and begins its work of destruction, and consciousness is the last function to return to man when he is brought out of the state of clinical death.

Victory comes not at the moment when the revived heart begins to throb, nor when breathing begins again. The battle with death is completely won only when the consciousness returns to man, when he begins again to see, speak and feel, when he re-enters the world.

Some time ago the veteran scientist Fyodor Andreyevich Andreyev remarked

in the course of a conversation with V. A. Negovsky:

"What a frightful word 'death' is! The word 'shock' frightens no one now that this condition is being successfully treated. But the very mention of death paralyzes the will for action, because of its age-old application to conditions which cannot be reversed. But there is also clinical death, and in this case action is necessary. Clinical death can and must be treated."

When one becomes acquainted with the work conducted by V. A. Negovsky and the staff of the laboratory he directs, one feels in it a powerful current of optimism, a firm and courageous confidence in the power of science, which is battling against death, defending human life at the most extreme, the most tragic stages in the process of death.

Professor Negovsky's work says this: the fact that a man's heart has ceased to beat does not mean that the end has come. The doctor must not lay down his arms. Clinical death is a condition which can be treated. Knowledge of the laws governing the expiration of vital functions makes it possible also to determine the laws governing the restoration of these functions and to control them.

Clinical death, we know, does not always lend itself to treatment. If the vitally important organs of the body are irreparably injured by grave disease, the treatment of clinical death may prove unsuccessful.

CONCEPTS OF DEATH ARE CHANGED

The victories of Soviet scientists, however, are real and visible. Our scientists have succeeded in reviving persons who have died as a result of serious injury, wounds, shock, and heavy loss of blood. These people, who may be said to have been reborn, are thriving to this day. When the scientist asked one of them in jest what he felt at the time of his death, the man replied with childlike wonder, "I slept through my death."

The concept of death as an irreversible condition has been broken down. But only an edge of the curtain has been lifted. The work lying ahead is immeasurably greater than what has already been accomplished. The scientists have before them the great and noble task of combating death which results from various diseases.

They are working concertedly and co-operatively on this task. A discovery made by a scientist in the USSR is not his private affair; it concerns the whole people.

Working out, in cooperation with his staff, the method of revival, Professor Negovsky has tried to simplify it to such an extent that it is applicable under almost any circumstances. And when we learn that at a meeting of a scientific society in Leningrad a modest village doctor delivers a report to the gathering of eminent scientists on the successful revival of a patient through the use of Negovsky's methods, we can see the fruits of this great sharing of scientific knowledge and technique.

The theoretical elaboration by Soviet scientists of the problem of reviving the organism is a new weapon in the battle against death, in the struggle for the preservation of human life. There is a lofty humaneness inherent in this daring and valiant fight.

Lachatanere: Splendid Artist, Fighter for Peace

By DAVID PLATT

On April 11, a New York bound plane from Puerto Rico crashed into the sea a few miles off San Juan, killing 52 persons. Among the dead was the brilliant Cuban-Negro photographer and writer Romulo Lachatanere.

But neither Lachatanere's name nor the names of the others who were killed were featured in the newspapers.



ROMULO LACHATANERE

Cuba, his fight for peace and for the rights of labor and against discrimination.

Lachatanere, whose loss to the arts and to the peace movement is incalculable, was born in 1908 in Santiago de Cuba. His father, who was of French-Haitian descent, had fled to Cuba to escape persecution by the French. He fought heroically in Cuba's war of independence from Spain. It was from him that Romulo learned love of freedom and hatred of tyranny. As a youth Romulo fought with the people against the brutal Machado dictatorship and was imprisoned. His entire life, all his energies, were devoted to helping the insulted, injured and oppressed of Latin America.

In the late 30s he published his first book, 'Oh mio Yemaya,' a collection of liturgical chants of the Yoruba Negroes of Africa. The prologue was by Dr. Fernando Ortiz, dean of Cuban letters and author of many books on the history of Negro slavery in Cuba. A few years later his second book appeared, Manual de Sanctorio (Manual of Witchcraft), and received high praise from authorities on the history of Negro culture.

In addition, Lachatanere wrote countless articles and news stories on conditions inside Cuba and Puerto Rico and on the life of Puerto Ricans and Negroes in the United States. He was a veteran of the war against Hitler fascism and served overseas. Recently he had begun studying medicine and was employed as a chemist in a New York City hospital.

During the past two years he had become absorbed in photography. He wanted to use this medium not to add to the mountainous pile of dishonest photos streaming into the big commercial magazines, but to tell the truth about the life around him, to bring the evils of colonial rule to the attention of the American people; to expose and indict Wall Street imperialism.

At the time of his death he was working with the Photographic Division of the N. Y. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, a division which he had helped to establish. When the plane he was on dove into the sea, he was returning from an assignment to Puerto Rico, where he had taken a number of photographs, including the one reproduced above, on the life of the impoverished people there.

At a recent memorial meeting in his honor in East Harlem his widow, Mrs. Sara Lachatanere, summed up the life of this splendid fighter for liberty and justice and what it means to be a member of an oppressed group, with rare eloquence.

"Words do not exist that can express the magnitude of my sorrow in the horrible reality of the tragic death of my husband of 15 years," Mrs. Lachatanere said.

"How many times have I sympathized with so many wives and mothers who have lost loved ones in similar disasters. On the 11th of April I had a real recognition of this pain.

"A lot has been said here today about his struggles for liberty and justice, his many contributions to literature, chemistry and lastly to photography which he found the best medium to express the life and struggles of the oppressed.

"We see here many of his photographs which should be familiar to many Puerto Ricans, Cubans and other Latin Americans gathered together here today. They reveal the misery, the hunger, the desperation of a people living under a colonial regime as is the case of Puerto Rico.

"The negligence of the authorities in this last air disaster which has caused mourning and sorrow in so many Puerto Rican homes demands justice.

"Mothers, who like me, must bring up their children without the aid and guidance of a father; it is our obligation to see that investigations are real, complete, to guarantee that any more such horrible disasters are avoided.

"The Puerto Rican people have lost a true friend. I have lost a good husband, a good father of my child.

"Romulo gave his life as a soldier in the battlefield of the fight for independence of Puerto Rico, for all humanity, for justice, for a better world.

"Puerto Rican mothers and wives who lived this tragedy, who were so close to it, a tragedy which separated you forever from a loved one, let's join together to demand justice, to demand that real investigations be conducted, that responsibilities be fixed where they belong, that aid be given to the many families left in need because a relative lost his or her life.

"Mothers and wives, relatives of the victims of this disaster, of many other disasters—Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Americans, white or Negro, I appeal to you that we join together to fight for our just demands.

"This is our duty and the only way to honor the memory of a great Cuban who gave his life in Puerto Rico fighting for the rights of the oppressed."

The prejudiced accounts of the crash lumped together the 52 who perished and dismissed them as "mostly immigrating Cubans and Puerto Ricans."

What they played up big was the survival of the chief pilot whose wife happened to be singer Jane Froman whom he had saved in a similar crash off Portugal a decade ago.

The real story, however, is beginning to emerge—the story of the Puerto Ricans and Cubans who were in that fatal crash—the story of Romulo Lachatanere, people's artist—his contributions to progressive literature his fight for freedom and independence of Puerto Rico and



The above is from an exhibition of Romulo Lachatanere's photographs which opened at the 44th Street Gallery, 133 W. 44 St. on June 5. The exhibition was organized by the Photography Workshop of the N.Y. Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. It will run through June 30.

SIDNEY FINKELSTEIN'S NEW BOOK 'HOW MUSIC EXPRESSES IDEAS'

HOW MUSIC EXPRESSES IDEAS, by Sidney Finkelstein. (International Publishers, 128 pages.) 90 cents.

Since writing his two other books, "Jazz, A People's Music," and "Art and Society," which deal wholly or in part with music, Sidney Finkelstein, as shown in his new book, "How Music Expresses Ideas," has made great progress in his grasp of socialist ideology as it applies to music.

What is most important about this book is that it sharply brings to our attention two basic facts: to completely understand music "it is necessary to put it back into the context of the real life that created it"; and "to create new and great music requires conscious thinking not only about musical techniques but about people in society."

With this solid approach to the art of music, Finkelstein brings to almost every page often brilliant, penetrating and always provocative observations on the relationship of music to society.

He takes us on an exciting historical excursion, clearly pointing out how Bach and Mozart, skilfully utilizing musical forms developed in feudal times, were able to give them content which was essentially anti-feudal; how the art of the great bourgeois revolutionary Beethoven, represents the "classic creation of bourgeois realism in music, with its great qualities and limitations" (this is perhaps the most brilliant chapter of the book); how composers began, in the beginning of the 19th century, to withdraw from real life when music, like everything else under capitalism, became a commodity; how, as the contradic-

tions of capitalism became more acute at the end of the 19th century, the dream world began to replace the real world, finally ending up in the 20th century with the formalism and irrational subjectivism of the music of the age of imperialism, and the total negation of meaning in music under Fascism; how the works of the national composers at the end of the 19th century "carried on the triumphs of musical realism with which the century had opened"; and how, under socialism, music is again being carried to new heights of realistic expression taking on the character of nothing less than a stirring renaissance of the human spirit.

There is a concluding chapter on music in the U. S. and the great contribution of the Negro people to it.

The book is so full of new, fresh and startling ideas, it is unfortunate that its brevity made it impossible to more fully develop, expand and analyze certain of these ideas. For instance, there is hardly more than a page on Haydn. [The fact that Beethoven's tragic deafness undoubtedly had something to do with the introspective nature of many of his later works, is not mentioned.]

The chapter on national music is inadequate in that it only mentions Italy and Russia, and only the latter in any detail. Omission of the great contributions of Dvorak and Smetana is particularly disappointing. Also the 20th century national composers such as Sibelius, Vaughn Williams, Bartok, Kodaly, Janacek, De Falla, etc., should have been discussed as such.

Omission of Kodaly is all the more unfortunate because today he is very active in building the

musical life of the new Hungary. The chapter on the U. S. is unfortunately brief and incomplete. It is a great pity that lack of paper had to stand in the way of the total realization of these and a number of other important ideas.

There are also a few factual errors: the erroneous impression is given that Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" was written after "Don Giovanni," thus upsetting the logic of the statements concerning both; in the title of Mozart's opera "Così fan tutte," the word "tutte" is spelled "tutti"—a trivial but common error which is always looked for by serious music historians; [in the opera "Wozzeck" by Alban Berg, the soldier Wozzeck is not married to the prostitute Marie—she is his mistress; it is not "impossible" to even consider writing a full-scale opera (in the U.S.)—they are written all the time, but, of course, as is pointed out, the chances for performance, etc., are very remote.

Even though these errors might seem minor and trivial, they are, nevertheless, just the kind of things which critics not convinced of the validity of the Marxist approach to art will gleefully pounce upon, using them to distort the meaning and truth of the book as a whole.

However, despite its relatively unimportant shortcomings, compared with the miserable formalistic mass of present day writings on music, this book is a blaze of light. As a pioneer work of Marxist literature on music it has tremendous significance and can be used as a rich source for further writings.

—JOHN MEER.

Britain's Women Meet for Peace

The first National Assembly of Women marked a new stage in the fight against rising living costs, lower living standards, rearmament and war.

"WE are a great force. We can change the country. We can change the world if we work hard enough. This first National Assembly of Women is the greatest occasion in the lives of all of us here. It has turned our fears into hope. Between us we hold the future of the women and children of the world in our hands—and we owe a special obligation to the women and children of Korea."

These words were spoken by Mrs. Monica Felton, chairman of the International Woman's Day Committee of Great Britain, at the National Women's Assembly in London on March 9, celebrating International Women's Day.

The Assembly marked a new stage in the development of the mass women's movement in Britain, reflecting the new mood of the British people in their fight against the rising prices, lower living standards, rearmament and war which the Churchill Conservative government is trying to force on them.

The International Women's Day Committee had set its sights for 1,000 delegates and backed up its plans with the biggest campaign ever launched among the women of Britain for delegates.

"Every woman in the world wants peace," said the call to the assembly. "Every woman in Britain worries about rising prices and the effects of rearmament. . . . There isn't a mother who wouldn't give her time and energy to save her children from hardship. . . . There isn't a woman at work who doesn't feel angry that women are still regarded as cheap labor. . . . Without us no one can make war no one can make peace. . . . On International Woman's Day let us make our voice heard!"

FRATERNAL DELEGATES BARRED

Thirty thousand organizations of trade unions, Labor Party sections, clubs, etc. were invited to send delegates. In addition, any group of twelve women or more from a factory, housing development, or even a shopping queue, could meet and elect a delegate to the Assembly.

The result was that on May 9 not 1,000 but 1,400 delegates, representing some 550,000 women, thronged the assembly, many of them never having attended such a gathering before in their lives.

The Conservative Government showed its fear of the assembly and the upsurge among British women which it expressed, by banning fraternal delegates from foreign countries who wished to attend, including visitors from Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, eastern Germany and Belgium. The British Foreign Office refused visas to some delegates, and others coming from countries which do not require a visa to enter Britain, like Italy, were turned back at the ports!

Discussion at the assembly centered around the fight for peace and for the children, the problems of growing unemployment in Britain, the poverty resulting from rearmament, the fight against higher prices and fare increases, the struggle for a decent pension for the aged, and against the recent cuts in education and other social services.

"BRING THE WOMEN TOGETHER"

Mrs. Theresa Campbell read a letter she had just received from her son, now a prisoner of war in Korea, saying: "Mother, whatever you do, try to bring the women together and work for the end of the war in Korea." Another delegate showed the medals given to her by a sailor on the train to London when he heard she was coming to the assembly. He told her: "I'll never wear these medals, for we've been asked to do things we hated doing in Korea—it's a very dirty war."

A German woman who was visiting Britain at the time of the Assembly and who had heard of the authorities' refusal to permit foreign fraternal delegates to attend, was loudly cheered when she told the gathering: "We German women will not permit our sons and husbands ever again to bring sorrow to the other women of the world."

The spirit and enthusiasm of the assembly was terrific; the delegates were unanimously confident that peace not only must, but could be won, and irrespective of their widely differing political views, were solidly united in their determination to "carry this assembly's message of hope throughout the length and breadth of the country."

After the close of the assembly a vast parade of women, led by a fife and drum band, marched through the streets of London to the Cenotaph, the national memorial to Britain's war dead.

Reporting back to their organizations by the delegates is in full swing closely linked with a mounting fight against the new government budget, which would slash subsidies and imports, thus constituting a slashing attack on the living standards of the British people. In the front ranks of the rising opposition to these disastrous Conservative policies are the women of Britain, sparked by the National Assembly and the growing possibilities of a unified women's peace movement in Britain.

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

Senior Citizens... and New Citizens

An American mother in Moscow visits a home for the aged and a kindergarten. One is maintained by a candy factory, the other by a textile plant. She finds out how the aged and the children are cared for in a socialist society.

By RUTH CLARK

MOSCOW

WHAT an interesting study in contrast and similarity it was to visit the kindergarten connected with the Red October Candy Factory and the old age home of the Trekhgornaya Textile Factory.

Two things struck me immediately—the unusual spirit of the people at both places, and the loving care given to small details and comforts which make life pleasanter.

It was a warm Sunday in May when I visited the Trekhgornaya Old Age Home. In the garden one could see many evidences of spring planting. Inside the place was filled with green plants and flowers. On each table in the dining room, in the big community living room were bouquets of fresh flowers. The residents, 32 women and 3 men, with an average age of 80—though one woman boasts of a 102, were gathered in the big room, together with friends and young neighbors, watching television. How pleased they were to see a new visitor and to have a chance to show off their new home.

The Trekhgornaya Home was opened last November. It is situated in a large old house, completely renovated, of course, in a quiet side street in Moscow. One of the ladies had previously lived in a small apartment in the same house for 25 years. Was she glad of the change. She smiled when asked the question. "Wouldn't you like it better if you were 82 years old and no longer had to shop, cook, etc. In fact all you had to do was eat four good meals a day, live in a cheerful house with nice friends, watch television, read, walk and enjoy yourself?"

FIRST, I was shown all over the place—the pleasant sleeping rooms, with the pure white linen, the lace spreads and fancy pillow cases, the small night tables and lamps beside each bed. Then the bright, airy dining room with its round tables and six chairs to a table; then to the buffet which is kept open at all times. Here the "senior citizens" are urged to make a cup of tea for themselves and their guests.

Visiting hours? Routines? How these old ladies and men laughed. "This is our home. We do what we like. Go for a walk, have company, knit, crochet, etc. The only 'osses' are our doctors and nurses who are on duty at all times."

"What does it cost?" And now they really laughed. "It costs us nothing. This home is maintained by the factory and trade union organization. We are all former workers of the Trekhgornaya factory. They not only maintain the home, but they are our family and friends. Most of us have no

real families any more. Many of them died during the war."

AS ONE small white-haired lady put it so beautifully: "We may be old in age, but we remain young for we are still part of the world around us."

How true that was. After the "tour" we sat in the living room and chatted. How they flung questions. "How did I like their home? How were the old people treated in my country? What were we doing to prevent war?" How bright and shining and alive the faces of these old people appeared. . . . how full of interest and enthusiasm.

And so it was too at the kindergarten connected with the Red October Factory. What a beautiful kindergarten it is too—pretty and gay enough to be an illustration for a fairy tale. Outside the garden is already blooming, the sand boxes are full, and busy hands are making "pirogs" and "kuliches," favorite Russian cakes. The seesaws are bobbing up and down and the swings are in constant use.

THE YOUNGER group, the three and four year olds, are sleeping in the dormitory. . . . each little head on a lace-covered pillow; their small sturdy bodies covered with pretty spreads. We peep into the dining and play room. Each little table is covered with a pretty linen table cloth. Little pots of flowers and gay china dishes stand on table. "Aren't those table clothes pretty extravagant," I ask the Director. She nodded, but commented, "Just think how much nicer it is to eat off a pretty table cloth. And don't you think anyone eats better when the table looks pretty?"

We look at all the lovely plants, at the collection of pets, including a porcupine, fishes, etc. All of the dolls, and how many there are, are gathered in a corner around a toy piano. "Music hour" we are told. In a corner are displayed the arts and crafts. How enchanting the pictures and designs are.

NEXT we are invited into the "assembly room," where the older group (five and six year olds), "wants" to put on a little performance for us. I quote the word "Want" in order to emphasize it. For the most amazing and wonderful thing about the children is their complete lack of self-consciousness. They are completely at ease. It is the sort of spirit which is hard to describe but a joy to behold.

The director and teachers smiled at our enthusiasm. "We are very proud of the school of course, but it is an average Soviet kindergarten. Of course, our factory shows a big profit, and is constantly alloting us additional funds for new improvements. In addition, last year we received over a million rouble subsidy from the government. We have over 50 children from 3 to 6½. Many of them are picked up by the school bus. They receive three hot meals a day, plus a snack. Parents pay according to their earnings, some of them as little as 25 roubles a month. Each group has its own teacher and assistants. We have a doctor and a nurse. When a mother stays home with a sick child, she receives her full wages."

IN THE SUMMER, the school moves to a dacha in the country about 40 kilometers outside of Moscow. There is no additional cost. Here for three months, the children enjoy country life, swimming, etc. Mama and papa come at least once a week. And every morning on the factory bulletin board, a list of the children at the dacha is posted with a full report on the child's health, spirit, achievements, etc.



Two Soviet citizens, retired and on pensions, enjoy the sunshine at a Black Sea health resort, maintained by the state.



Mine, Mill and UE Dist. 4 Back Steel Strikers

DENVER.—Complete support for the steelworkers in their new strike was announced here by the four officers of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Describing the Wage Stabilization Board settlement recommendation as a "rock-bottom figure," the Mine-Mill officers expressed the hope that "the steel workers will not return to work for one fraction of a cent less than this minimum."

"We are with you, men of steel," declared the officers—president John Clark, vice-presidents Orville Larson and Charles Wilson, and secretary-treasurer Maurice E. Travis.

"We call upon our local unions to give every possible form of help to the striking steel workers in their localities, including financial aid and help on the picket lines," they added.

NEWARK. — James McLeish, president of District 4, United Electrical Workers, announced that the District UE Board has gone on record in full support of the strike of the CIO United Steel Workers.

The following telegrams were sent today to Sens. Irving Ives and Herbert Lehman, with a copy to Philip Murray, president CIO United Steel Workers by William Stanley, chairman, Manhattan Tenant Council:

"The Manhattan Tenant Councils support demands of steel workers to justified wage increases. Steel bosses should be forced to sit down with employees and act on the demands of the steel workers. Labor's right to strike for a decent living wage must not be violated by Taft-Hartley or any other curb. All tenants need wage increases and a curb on prices and rents. The Tenant Councils have always supported labor's demands for adequate housing, real price control, lower taxes and a decent living wage. . . ."

Potato Price to Go Sky High As the Gov't Lifts Controls

WASHINGTON.—Potato prices will go "sky high" in the wake of Thursday's action by Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall removing ceilings on the vegetable, Agriculture Department and OPS officials predicted here Friday. In most food markets, potatoes had already been selling far above their old

1,200 STRIKE AT RAZOR FIRM

Twelve hundred workers of the American Safety Razor Co. plant at Myrtle and Jay St., Brooklyn, began their second day on strike Friday morning with a mass picket line.

The strike, which began Thursday, followed a breakdown of negotiations between the company and Local 475, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. The union is demanding a general rise of 15 percent; the union's insurance plan, the union shop and other improvements. The company offered only three cents an

hour, claiming this is all the workers could get under the wage freeze and countered with a demand for a "management prerogatives" clause in the contract giving it unrestrained authority to fire and discipline workers.

The majority of the workers of the plant are women and an estimated fourth of the employees are Negro. Last time the contract was negotiated they had to wage a long militant strike before they won. This time the company closed the plant when the strike took effect.

ceilings when Arnall acted. He claimed he took the action because a Senate vote to ban ceilings on all fresh fruits and vegetables July 1 made it "virtually impossible" to enforce white potato ceiling prices.

Since last October, potato prices have doubled, placing a heavy burden on low-income Americans, since potatoes are the most important single vegetable in the national diet.

The ceilings now removed were most generous to produce dealers, wholesalers, jobbers and all the other middle-men getting their cut and passing higher costs to the consumer. The OPS has been allowing six cents per hundred to

the country shipper; 10 cents to the shipping point distributor; 15 cents for the primary handler; 35 cents for the secondary jobber; 20 cents for delivery to the retailer then, of course, the profit mark-up by the retailer.

The Agriculture Department's market news service said it could not tell immediately how much "real prices" have gone up. Experts said prices in the past few weeks have been impossible to determine because of tie-in sales, the black market and "special" trades.

They said the ceiling price on potatoes in Charleston, S. C., Thursday was about \$3.55 per hundred-pound bag. Friday, prices were near \$6.50.

Ceiling prices in New York Thursday ranged from \$6.31 for California potatoes to about \$5.08 for North Carolina spuds. Friday, quoted prices ranged from \$7.50 to \$9.50 for California potatoes and from \$7 to \$8 for those from North Carolina.

JUDGE DIMOCK ADMITS TEACHINGS OF FBI STOOLIE AS EVIDENCE AT '16' TRIAL

By HARRY RAYMOND

Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock said Friday he saw no reason why testimony of an undercover FBI informer concerning his alleged statements in 1947-1949 Marxist study classes should not be received as evidence against the 16 Communists charged under the Smith Act with conspiring to advocate "violent overthrow" of the government.

Judge Dimock's statement drew strong objections from defense attorneys John T. McTernan and Frank Serri.

Colloquy between the court and counsel developed when Assistant Prosecutor David L. Marks asked government witness John Lautner, who worked as an FBI operative in the Communist Party, what he taught students in study classes he said he directed between 1947 and 1949.

McTernan objected that what Lautner claimed he taught was in

no way connected with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry and the other 14 defendants on trial in the Foley Square Court House.

"What he taught seems to me to be immaterial," the judge observed. He asked Marks to explain what the alleged teachings of Lautner had to do with the case.

"Certainly the central thing in the case is what these defendants taught and advocated."

Judge Dimock asked the prosecutor if he was making the claim Lautner was an "unindicted co-conspirator."

"He was an important official in the Communist Party on a state level," Marks replied. "What he taught was authorized by supervising officials in the Communist Party who were co-conspirators."

McTernan objected there had not been shown any connection between the alleged teaching supervisor—Alberto Moreau, named by the witness as a Communist educational official—and the defendants.

Lautner had testified defendants Bety Gannett and V. J. Jerome were members of the party's national educational commission in 1947-1949. Moreau, he said, was an educational director on the state scale.

Questioned further by the prosecutor, the witness named several other persons he claimed acted as "supervisors" of the classes.

McTernan repeated his objection. The judge overruled the defense lawyer.

Marks asked: "What did you teach among other things?"

"The road to socialism cannot be achieved by peaceful development," the witness replied.

He spoke as one who had memorized his lines like an actor in a play.

"In case of war against the Soviet Union," Lautner continued, "it is the duty of every Communist. . . ."

McTernan sliced the rest of the answer off at this point by a quick objection.

"We would like to discuss this out of the hearing of the jury," the lawyer said.

The jury said the witness was

John Gates to Testify Before McCarran Bd.

John Gates, editor of the Daily Worker, will begin testimony before the Subversive Activities Control Board in Washington Monday as a defense witness for the Communist Party.

Gates, serving a five-year prison sentence as one of the 11 national Communist Party leaders convicted in 1949 under the Smith Act, has been called by Vito Marcantonio and John Abt, attorneys for the Communist Party, as the first witness in rebuttal in the year-old hearing aimed at outlawing the party under provisions of the McCarran Act.

Gates was transferred several weeks ago from the Atlanta Federal Prison to the U. S. Prison in Danbury, Conn., where he has been conferring with the attorneys and preparing his testimony.

After Gates completes his testimony, the hearing is scheduled to move to New York City, where the three-member board will hear Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, witness for the party.

Gates is scheduled to appear before the SAB at 10 a.m. on Monday, in Washington, in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Building, Lafayette St.

New Plan for Steel Seizure Seen in Pentagon Talk

WASHINGTON.—An alarmist statement issued Friday by Pentagon Chief Robert A. Lovett claiming the steel walkout is a "very grave" threat to the country, raised speculation here today that the administration is preparing to try seizure under the Selective

seizure, that would leave some plants on strike while others would work.

A statement to the Senate by Majority Leader Sen. Ernest W. McFarland that he had "hopes" of a settlement by Monday was deflated by spokesmen of the companies now negotiating with the steel union. They said the administration was putting out the "optimistic" talk to hold off legislative moves of the Republican southern block and keep the way clear for its own plans to deal with the situation.

Proposals before the Senate held over for action Monday include the Maybank amendment to the Defense Production Act enabling the President to get a permanent injunction and seizure; a proposal by Senator Harry F. Byrd, backed by Senator Taft, demanding the President invoke the Taft-Hartley Law and a proposal by Senator Morse that amounts to compulsory arbitration.

The White House sponsors conference of steel and union representatives began another session yesterday afternoon.

(See earlier story on Page 2)

Since the Supreme Court's ruling voiding the President's action on the ground that he needs a law to seize plants, attention was directed on a provision in the draft law that enables the President to seize property needed for war purposes. Some legal advisers to the administration hold that the President could place orders with specific plants, then seize them to get them into operation. A provision that the union would honor such

(Continued on Page 6)

Steel Ranks Solid; Washington Weighs New Strikebreaking

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE BIGGEST STEEL strike in the country's history remained solid and the industry was shut down tight, as the six big corporations and the steel union entered new conferences in Washington. There were even reports from administration sources that a settlement might be reached by Monday. The walkout began Monday some minutes after the Supreme Court rendered its 8-3 decision voiding the President's seizure of the mills on the ground that he had no "inherent" constitutional powers to seize plants and needs a specific law to do so.

While administration leaders and anti-administration congressmen were scheming on new laws or ways to break the strike, pickets at plant gates throughout the steel industry declared in no uncertain terms that this time the strike is "real," and there will be no return to work without a settlement.

This attitude of the workers forced both the companies and the administration to try for a "quick settlement" although simultaneously, in Congress, several strike-breaking bills were waved as a club, in readiness for quick passage.

THIS IS the third strike within the seven months since negotiations for a new steel pact began. The first time, on April 9, the strike lasted less than a day when upon President Truman's announcement of seizure, Philip Murray ordered resumption of work.

The second was on the afternoon of April 29 when radios flashed the news of Federal Judge David Pine's ruling invalidating the seizure. That strike continued for three days, until the Court of Appeals reversed Pine's ruling and the case went to the Supreme Court.

THE WORKERS were bewildered by a union strategy that tied their case to a legal wrangle over the President's constitutional powers which they neither understood and which most of them particularly didn't care about. They became especially bitter when the high court ruled that pending deliberations on the case wages must stay at status quo. They were already angered because for three weeks earlier the President had authority over the plants, but did not put into effect the Wage Stabilization Board's wage recommendations.

So it was with vigor and a feeling of relief that workers throughout the industry walked out on hearing of the Supreme Court's action because as so many of them expressed it, they should have gone out Dec. 31 and forced an early showdown.

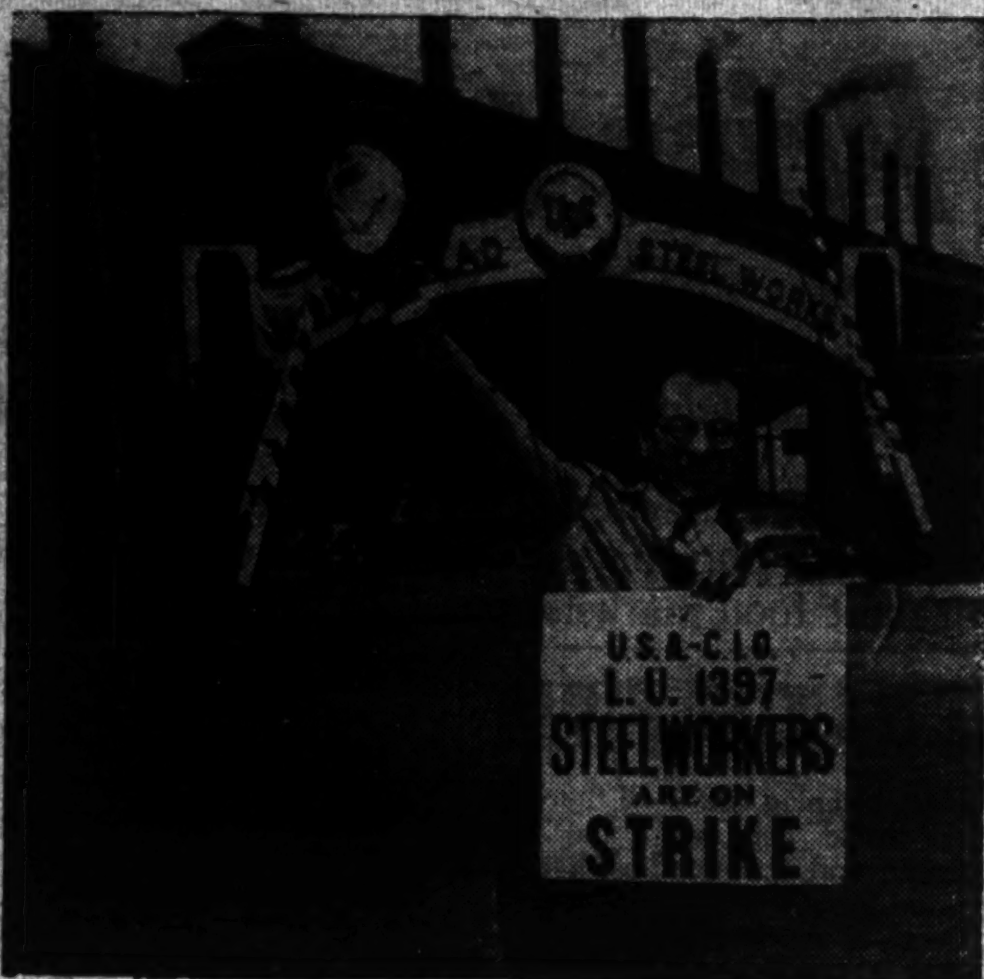
STEVE KIELAR, a crane follower of the Jones & Laughlin plant in Pittsburgh summed up the sentiment in a few words as he marched out of the plant last Monday when he said:

"We shouldn't have wasted all this time. We should have gone out in January and stayed out."

President John Mayerick, head of the union's local in Gary's U.S. Steel plant, largest in the country, said:

"The steel companies have been saying this is a push-button industry, now suddenly they can't find the button."

"They have insulted us and abused us, told us we are getting too much money and that our stock is too high."



FIRST ON THE PICKET LINE at the gates of the Homestead Plant of U. S. Steel in Pittsburgh was A. J. Margie, shown above with his picket sign after 650,000 steel workers went on strike.

wives are wearing mink coats. Now they will learn how men can fight for something they really need.

"By God we are not going back without a real victory."

Mayerick's local and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube and Inland Steel locals in nearby Indiana Harbor were starting the walkout within about five minutes of the news flash on the Supreme Court's ruling. They were already out when some time later in the day Philip Murray's order arrived making the strike call official.

THE TRUTH of Mayerick's assertion was strongly underlined in the testimony the union presented before the Wage Stabilization Board which showed that of U.S. Steel's 288,000 employees, 34.5 percent were in classification 1 to 5—\$1.31 to \$1.56 an hour; that nearly 60 percent of the workers do not come up to the average of \$1.85 an hour the Bureau of Labor Statistics say the steel workers are earning. It was further shown that 97.5 percent of the corporation's workers earn less than the rate needed to come up to the BLS four-person "modest but adequate" family budget.

Following a strategy conference by executives of the Big Six steel companies in New York, they and Philip Murray were supported by White House adviser John R. Steelman to a conference in Washington Thursday.

The first employer statement after the Supreme Court's decision was to call on the union to come down from the WSB's compromise terms. They insist on a further compromise.

MURRAY, on the other hand, called for negotiations for the "perfection of a contract firmly based upon the recommendations of the WSB."

The steel companies feel that their victory over the President strengthens their hand in negotiations. They are further heartened by the tremendous stockpile of steel that was built up in the seven-month period of stalling and maneuvering. They further expect that the government's "stabilizers" will enlarge on the \$4.50 a ton increase they were reported ready to give some weeks ago.

Price was the main stumbling block to a settlement. The steel 1949 strike, with its 100-day

interests have been claiming that they need \$12 extra a ton to cover the cost of the WSB formula. The government's experts estimated that \$3 would more than cover it. The big question for the administration was the great risk a big hike would entail as a sudden spurt of inflation. The administration is for a slower inflationary pace.

THE STOCKPILES are indeed high with some sources placing the supplies available for fabricators and other steel users at 90 days. The Wall Street Journal main story on the day after the strike took effect was headlined "Walkout creates little worry on metal needs; no scramble to buy. High output plus cuts in consumer goods making, has fattened inventories."

The Taft-Hartley Law, which Sen. Taft and Big Business sources in general want the President to invoke, is another trump card the employers feel they have in their hands. The administration's opponents, holding a majority in Congress, are declaring they will not vote for new seizure or similar legislation, until the President uses the T-H injunction and the 80 more days of "cooloff" it would provide.

Despite the advantages the employers gained by seven months of delay and stockpiling, there is no evidence of demoralization among the workers. Some observers note that the elimination of "seizure" as an issue the decline of illusions that Truman can hand the workers a victory on a silver platter, has cleared the decks and thereby strengthened the workers.

MOREOVER, it is hoped, that the developments in recent weeks showing that the steel employers are fronting for all the big employers for new anti-labor legislation—possibly the Smith permanent injunction bill and a ban on industry-wide bargaining and strikes—would also arouse labor as a whole to get behind the steel workers. So far the AFL leadership has stood aloof as though unconcerned. Even CIO affiliates have not done more than pass resolution of moral support to the steel workers.

If the strike lasts beyond three weeks, it will begin to cause serious hardships among the workers as had been the case during the 1949 strike.

PEACE NOTEBOOK

The Real 'Voice of America'

Some Letters People Write to the Papers

FORTY-THREE CLEVELAND psychologists, teachers, social workers and others have petitioned for an end to "defense" dog tags for school kids. Heading the list of signers were Dr. William R. Morrow and Dr. Dwight W. Miles, Western Reserve University psychologists; Spencer D. Irwin, associate editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer; Mrs. Margaret Lang, Lawrence Tober, Virginia Hopan and Anthony Jansic, all psychologists of Cleveland State Hospital.

The group charged that the youngsters would develop "atom fitters" and said that the authorities were inspiring "hopelessness, despair and the idea that the only thing one can do is hide. . . . The every day insecurities which children feel as a result of economic tendencies and family tensions will be compounded by the aura of airraid expectation which will seem so real because the metal tag is so real," the group added.

In New York City, the School Superintendent was forced to back down from his program of compulsory wearing by school children of the dog tags. The angry protest of parents who did not consider their children to be dogs forced Dr. Jansen to change it to "optional." It's a rare school child you'll see with the dog tag around his neck in New York these days.

Things are getting tough all over for the warmakers. There's a big difference between what the screaming headlines, radio, movies and TV says and what the people actually think.

PEACE NOTEBOOK, which runs twice a week in the Daily Worker, has been running letters sent by Americans to their newspapers. Here are several more examples of the great and ever-growing voice of common sense and decency from the grass roots of our land, rejecting the war propaganda they read in the editorials and writing for what is true and right:

In the Louisville Courier Journal:

"We mothers of this nation must stop this needless sacrificing of our children. I cannot be convinced there is danger of war with Russia. I cannot be convinced there is a need for this onerous taxation engulfing our nation. This waste of our children, our finances, our inner spirits, must be stopped. No one has a better right to voice this complaint than an American. . . . Do mothers realize they waste 18 to 21 years raising a son or daughter just to be shipped to the slaughtering pen like so much cattle? Fathers all these years have fed and clothed these children to be cannon fodder. Demand something more of life than bloodshed. Let us make some changes. If this nation is to survive, it is mothers who must step forth to this new national task. Let us go back to the Constitution. . . . War cannot exist without mothers. Let us be human and teach other nations. Let us stop wars. . . . Frances Elizabeth Kelley, North Platte, Nebraska"

HERE IS ANOTHER eloquent letter, from a young student at Boston University of Theology to the Boston Herald:

"On May 27, the city of Boston witnessed an overwhelming demonstration of our nation's hypocrisy in its quest for peace. We have all vaguely realized, of course, that the high school students of this city were organized into military cadet units, but it is not until we see an actual demonstration of that organizing, as in this military cadet parade, that we realize that we have been quietly led into the complete militarization of our youth. . . . A third world war is in the making in the schools of this city as much as in any other point of our world. We give our youth uniforms, bands, flags and guns and expect a peaceful world to result. . . . I say it is time to put an end to the corruption of our youth. Train them not in war but in peace. . . . let's stop trying to act the 'peaceful' nation, while we train our youth for only one thing—war! . . . John Ambler, B. U. School of Theology."

A LONG LETTER to the Providence Journal Bulletin signed by eight members of the Providence Monthly Meeting of Friends, tells of the address by Dr. Kathleen Lonsdale, who visited the Soviet Union last summer with a party of Friends (Quakers). Included in their letter was this paragraph touching the heart of the hoax of "Russian aggression":

"As to war, she said that she met no conditions of war-mindedness among the common people and that those with whom she talked could not understand why we would stockpile atomic bombs unless we were going to use them for aggression. Their imagination could not conceive of stockpiling bombs for defense from themselves."

THE REAL "VOICE OF AMERICA" for peace and sanity can now be heard throughout the land. The exciting news from Progressive Party headquarters is that the historic, thrilling, pungent speech made by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois before 16,000 cheering New Yorkers in Madison Square Garden on May 13 was recorded and is now available on records.

This speech was the high point of the opening American Labor Party election rally (the ALP is the New York arm of the national Progressive Party). Nobody who heard it will ever forget it. The packed Garden was on its feet cheering time and again during the speech, and great gusts of laughter swept through the arena as the magnificent 83-year-old Negro scholar and national peace leader ripped the warmakers with rapier-like satire.

Everyone who heard it will want the record to play for groups of fellow New Yorkers who missed it. Non-New Yorkers have a rare treat in store for them in hearing it for the first time. It can be played at meetings, in homes, halls and churches. Imagine these powerful words ringing out to hundreds of thousands in the measured voice of Dr. DuBois:

"What is wrong with the United States? We are an intelligent, rich and powerful nation. Yet today we are confused and frightened. We fear poverty, unemployment and jail. We are suspicious not only of enemies but especially of friends. We shrink from the world and are ready to make war on everybody. Gen. Eisenhower has assured us that 'we can lick the world,' and we are preparing to spend 70 billions of dollars to do it, even when we do not know whom to fight or why or how. . . ."

The record is available on a non-breakable vinylite disc, approximately 14 minutes, at \$5 a record from the Progressive Party, 37 W. 45 St., New York, N. Y. (all orders to be paid for in advance). The record is available in 100,000 copies. It is a masterpiece of the human voice.

Fur Locals Get Report of Convention

Meetings of locals of the Furriers' Joint Council held through the week to hear reports of delegates to the recent convention of the International Fur and Leather Workers unanimously voted full support to the striking steel workers.

The meetings also heard how their own rank and file committees of several hundred workers are carrying out a checkup in the fur market to guaranty adherence to the union contract. The committees are especially checking against evening, Saturday and Sunday work in view of great unemployment in the industry.

Delegates reported the convention held in Chicago gave serious attention to the unemployment situation and adopted a program which includes a campaign for a rollback of prices on raw skins, abolition of the federal 20 percent tax on furs, and the end of the boycott on skins from the Soviet Union, China and other countries.

The proposed program also calls for the establishment of a \$100,000,000 long-term no-interest loans for fur workers and fur manufacturers in financial difficulties and for a large-scale campaign to promote fur products.

Another phase of the campaign was approval by the convention of the Joint Council's demand for a union label to be affixed to all fur products. Details of the campaign are to be worked out by the general executive board of the union.

The delegates were told of the union's plan to develop a campaign for amnesty for Irving Potash, manager of the Joint Council, one of the eight communist leaders in prison for Smith Act conviction, and to join other groups for amnesty for all Smith Act victims.

The delegates also reported that despite difficulties and mass unemployment, the IFLWU fought off all raids and increased its membership by more than 8,000 within the past two years.

Postal Workers Protest Pay Stall

The government's failure to meet its payroll obligations to half a million Post Office workers this week was protested yesterday by the Postal and Federal Workers Union, Local 20, United Public Workers of America.

Alfred White, representative of Local 20, sent telegrams of protest to President Truman, Speaker Rayburn, and New York Senators Ives and Lehman.

This payroll day is the latest situation caused by Congress trying to legislate by rider. First the Senate stuck an anti-steel-seizure rider on the House Supplemental Appropriations Bill. This sent the bill which authorized the paycheck money, to a Conference Committee. When they finally agreed (after the Supreme Court decision on the steel seizure), not enough Congressmen were present for a quorum, stalling the paychecks still longer.

Lawrence, Amsterdam News Columnist, to Be Candidate

Carl Lawrence, Amsterdam News Columnist, announced this week that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the 12th Assembly District. The district is represented in the Assembly by Elijah L. Crump, a Democrat.

The Harlem newspaperman, a sponsor of the conference to be held next Tuesday at the United Mutual Hall, 310 Lenox Ave., and lily-white State Senate repre-

3 Truman Pals Are Linked To Million \$ Gov't 'Fraud' Case

WASHINGTON.—Three close associates of President Truman were linked to contractors involved in government contract fraud cases, it was testified at a House committee hearing here Friday. Walter Sprague, a government accountant, said former Democratic national chairman William M.

Bowle, Jr., and former Attorney General J. Howard McGrath were consulted by a Detroit firm accused of defrauding the government of \$25,000.

He said Clark Clifford, one-time counsel to President Truman, was paid a "substantial" fee of about \$25,000 in connection with the settlement of a \$1,313,358 "fraud" case against three Detroit schools.

A House Judiciary subcommittee headed by Rep. Frank Chelf (D-Ky) began digging into war contract settlements in the course of its investigation of the Justice Department.

Frank H. Weitzel, chief assistant to Comptroller General Lindsay C. Warren, said the General Accounting Office uncovered an estimated \$21,000,000 in "fraudulent payments" while "sampling" final settlements between government agencies and World War II arms contractors.

Of this sum, Weitzel said, only \$300,000 has been recovered by the Justice Department when "over-payments and over-liberality" not induced by fraud are included, it is likely that the settlements cost the taxpayers "a frightful toll" of \$500,000,000, he said.

There is no way to recover a large portion of the loss, Weitzel added.

Another government accountant, Normal Engleberg, told how army officers accepted bribes, kickbacks and bonuses from arms contractors who defrauded the government of \$297,520.

Weitzel said evidence of fraud was discovered at the "unparalleled and unprecedented" ratio of one in every 20 cases examined by the accounting office, which serves as "watchdog" over government spending.

Sprague said Bernard M. Bauer, president of the Advance Plating Co. of Detroit, talked with Boyle and McGrath while trying to arrange a civil settlement of a \$25,000 "fraud" claim against his firm. Bauer was acquitted of criminal charges, he added.

He said the law firm of Clifford & Miller represented three Detroit

schools which settled a \$1,313,358 claim for \$125,000. The schools—the Michigan Schools of Trades, the Michigan Diesel School and the Michigan Technical Institute—were accused of defrauding the government while training veterans under the GI bill.

Clifford received a fee of about \$25,000, Sprague said, and George Fitzgerald, Democratic committeeman in Detroit, was paid \$5,000 in connection with the case.

Joseph R. Peters, who owned controlling interest in the schools, testified that he went to see Clifford at the White House because he wanted a good lawyer in Washington.

He said Clifford referred him to his partner, Miller, and never attended any conferences on the case himself. He said he hired Fitzgerald because he needed a "good trial attorney."

Ex-Cop Again Claims He Can't Remember Killing Two Negroes

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—A defense psychiatrist, Dr. David S. Hayes claimed today that Stanley Labensky ex-cop on trial in the Westchester County Court for killing James and Wyatt Blacknall, Yonker Negroes suffered amnesia. The killer again claimed on the stand that he couldn't recall pulling the trigger of his nine-millimeter Spanish-made automatic, when he pumped three bullets into the dead men's stomachs.

Testifying for Labensky's "character" today were his former bosses, Orville Perry, Chief of the Westchester County Parkway Police, and former chief William J. Slater, now Westchester County Civilian Defense Director.

Both chief cop and former chief cop thought the killer ex-cop a mighty fine man.

The second week of the first degree murder trial, was concluded today as Prosecutor Marbach indi-

Rally Here Urged to Demand Gov't Ratify Ban on Germ War

Dr. Gene Weltfish, well-known anthropologist, asked an audience

at the Pythian Hall Thursday night to insist that the American Government sign the Geneva convention against the use of germ warfare.

Dr. Weltfish pointed out that the United States and Japan were the only two major powers who refused to sign the declaration against germ warfare.

Dr. Weltfish was addressing a rally for the defense of the world's children. It was called by the women's committee that sent delegates to the recent International

Conference in Defense of Children at Vienna.

The distinguished woman scientist spoke with indignation of the bombardment of Korean women and children with bubonic plague germs.

Dr. Weltfish dealt with the evidence of the germ bombardment that preceded the spread of the plague in Korea. Large quantities of bubonic plague germs were found in the snow and elsewhere.

The scientist and peace spokesman than expressed her horror at the boasts of U. S. generals that bacteriological war methods were being perfected here. She quoted one general's complacent remark that bacteriological warfare was so satisfactory because it destroyed lives instead of property.

Mrs. Ray Wechsler, reporting on the Vienna conference, said that the vast majority of the children of the world were hungry or in poor health on account of war and exploitation.

In France, for instance, only 29 percent of the children were found to be in good health in a recent survey. In India, the child mortality is terrific.

Albert Kahn, author of High Treason, said:

"The life of one child anywhere is more precious than all the profits of all the bomb manufacturers."

Mrs. Mollie Lucas, young Negro woman, also reporting on the Vienna conference, spoke of the terrible tragedy of the children in Korea, where half a million boys and girls died since American troops landed.

Halois Morehead, notable Negro woman peace leader, got the women present to make a pledge to fight for the rights of the children of the world to health and peace.

Norman Studer, director of the Downtown Community School, said the children won one victory when the dog tags were taken off their necks as a result of protests to the school authorities. But the lives of the children were still threatened by war.

Mrs. Agnes C. Doe presided. A group of five Negro and white children presented a Bill of Rights for children.

Urge Swift Action To Get Veto of McCarran Bill

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born yesterday urged organizations and individuals to institute campaigns calling upon President Truman to veto the Walter-McCarran Bill.

"This Bill," said the committee, "with its racist provisions of restricting immigration from the West Indies and the determination of immigration quotas according to parentage is a shocking travesty of the precepts on which this nation was founded."

"Not only would this Bill screen according to parental origin but it would also give consular officials the right to presume what a person coming to this country might at some future date do or become."

House Forced to Reconsider Rejection of Old-Age Benefits

WASHINGTON.—Pressure from the people back home forced the House today to reconsider its rejection of a bill to increase old age insurance benefits by about \$5 a month.

Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D-NC) of the House Ways and Means Committee said he will ask the Rules Committee next week to bring the bill back for reconsideration. It seems certain that Repub-

licans, instrumental in the original defeat of the measure, will support Doughton's request.

The Democrats made a concession to win GOP backing.

The bill calls for an increase in

old age insurance benefits of \$5 a month or 12½ percent, whichever is larger, for the 4,500,000 persons now on the rolls. Those who become eligible in the future would get an increase of up to \$5 a month.

The House rejected the bill May 19 after Republican leaders charged that one provision might open the way for "socialized medicine."

Those who stood to benefit started writing critical letters to their Congressmen. The pressure for reconsideration was particularly heavy among Republicans who voted against it the first time.

Democratic leaders took the bill before the House originally under rules barring amendments and requiring a two-third majority for passage. The surprise vote was 150 for and 140 against, 43 short of the necessary two thirds.

Doughton plans this time to permit the House to consider the measure under regular rules. Thus, only a majority vote would be needed for passage and Republicans would have a chance to strike out the controversial provision.

Brownsville Rallies to Ask Decent Housing

A demonstration for decent housing will be held tomorrow (Saturday) at 2 p.m. at Stone and Liberty Avenues, Brooklyn, it was announced by the Brownsville Tenants, Welfare and Consumer Council.

A leaflet citing the death of two children in a recent fire near the site of the rally, and "57 known cases of rat bite."

Another rally will be held at 4 p.m. of the same day at Hopkinson and Pitkin Avenues.

French Fight Attempt to Foist Re-Nazified Germany on Them

Public Hearings To Plan Platform Of Peace Party

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS
THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S blow against the largest single party of France, with five million voters, has been classic for its cynicism.

The seizure of General Secretary Jacques Duclos was the main thing.

Explanations? These come later and are being contradicted every hour with a typical contempt for public intelligence.

Legality? The ground is shifted each day, and the judges and lawyers will be left to argue the matter months from now. Meanwhile, Duclos is held.

THE GOVERNMENT'S AIM is to demoralize and panic the peace movement and the Confederation of Labor, while sending the Communists into semi-legality, which can later justify further charges of "conspiracy" and "insurrection."

Without making sure of a "pacified France," the agreements to arm half a million Nazis are not worth much. Thus, last week's "Operation Ridgway" is a pre-war measure and an effort to force France to accept a renazified Germany.

As such, it is intended to prove to Secretary Dean Acheson and to the U. S. Senate that more millions for France will be put to use safely: "See, we can handle these Reds," Mr. Pinay is saying.

It is because such a very vital sector of the world front for peace as France has been attacked that world-wide reaction from Communist parties, trade unions, peace movements have been for the most part instantaneous.

THE PEOPLE of Paris have shown in 1830, 1848, 1871—and only eight summers ago against the Nazis—that when they put their minds to it, they can "stop the heavens." But it is just a minister of the interior's fable for coupon-clippers to say that only 5,000 people responded to the call of the peace movement, the CGT and the Communist Party, and then to claim that "uprisings" were seriously planned with such numbers. Actually 50,000 turned out, backed by a remarkable public solidarity.

"Do you take the French people for imbeciles," the Communist spokesman, Fernand Grenier, cried out in the National Assembly. And then he asked the obvious question: would Jacques Duclos have visited L'Humanite's offices in the company of his wife and then proceeded by his habitual homeward route to the suburb of Montreuil if he were directing an "uprising" against the "internal security of the state?" This is the 1853 charge on which he has now been indicted, along with Andre Stil, L'Humanite editor, and 160 of the 718 arrested demonstrators.

EVERYBODY knows that Duclos spent four years in the anti-

Nazi underground. It was he who inspired and organized the August, 1944 liberation of Paris. So he is not an amateur, this 56-year-old veteran of Verdun and thirty years of the French labor movement.

It is now being discovered that the French Communists have recently reviewed some of their tactics. An article by Francois Billoux in the May issue of Cahiers de Communisme, written a month ago, is now being widely reproduced. It urges the Communists to undertake effective mass actions against war and not merely protests and petitions. It has even been re-discovered that Maurice Thorez is recuperating in Moscow, where Billoux and other Communist leaders have quite regularly visited him.

THE PEACE MOVEMENT has seen its rallies systematically banned for over a year now; the original meetings against Gen. Ridgway's arrival on Friday, May 23, were brutally assaulted by thousands of heavily-armed cops. Hence, the second rallies, on May 25, inevitably took on the character of a defiance.

As for the story of Duclos' movements and the way he has been treated—nothing more plainly exposes the frame-up. He was arrested in his auto at 10:05 p.m. on Wednesday, on his way home from L'Humanite, two hours after most of the clashes were over.

This was many blocks from the Place de la Republique, where the rally had been scheduled but not held.

His auto had rested in front of his own offices all day, and had not toured the scenes of the clashes at all. Yet the first charge was "flagrant delit"—that is being caught with the goods on the scene of a crime. Only by this charge could his parliamentary immunity be ignored, and the arrest carried out.

THE FIRST REPORTS from the ministry of interior at 12:40 a.m. that night, spoke of a black-jack and a loaded revolver in Duclos' possession; his auto was allegedly equipped with a special short-wave receiving set and broadcaster, and two carrier-pigeons were said to have been found in Duclos' possession. On the strength of this, the Communist leader, his wife Gilberte, their chauffeur, Alfred Wigeshoff (the owner of the car) and a bodyguard, George Goossens, were held overnight, out of the reach of lawyers. But on the next afternoon, after a cabinet meeting, the "flagrant delit" was merged with the charge of "conspiracy against the internal security of the state."

AS FOR the original elements of mystery—what had happened? The revolver and stick belonged to the Goossens, who explained that since last year's attempts on the life of Duclos and since violence upon other European Communist leaders, the bodyguard has been prepared for anything.

The radio, of course, turned out

to be a Phillips machine—not an emitter, but an ordinary receiving set.

As for the pigeons, they have caused the greatest hilarity. Minister of Justice, Martinaud-Deplat still talks about "carrier-pigeons," whose ownership is punishable by law. There was even a story of how they had been smothered under a blanket—to keep them from talking, it was supposed!

But Mme. Duclos offered the simpler explanation: She was taking the pigeons home, to be served with "petits pois" that evening; a comrade had brought them to Jacques from the countryside!

IN AN INTERVIEW with Ce Soir the other night, Mme. Gilberte Duclos used a significant phrase: "Il s'agit d'une vertiable operation a l'americaine," which might be freely translated: "This business is a real frameup, American-style."

In fact, the "American theme" runs through the whole crisis here, even if the chief responsibility, as the French Left insists, lies on the French ruling class and its government. The occasion of the mass meetings in the first place were the arrival of a U. S. general. One of the government's main purposes is to qualify for more U. S. cash.

But it should be noted that the technique follows the American pattern in a deeper sense than merely the details of the frameup, the French police have little to learn in such things even from the men who framed Sacco and Vanzetti, or Tom Mooney or the Rosenbergs.

IT IS THE Smith Act pattern. (Continued on Page 6)

By MICHAEL SINGER

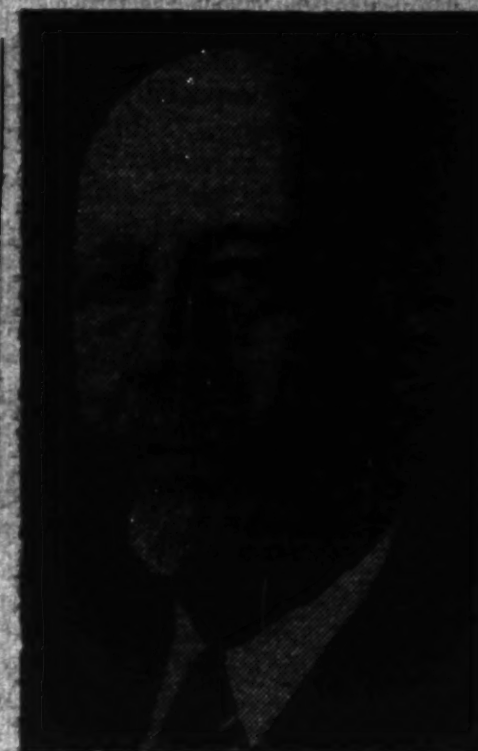
AN UNHEARD OF PROCEEDING in American political conventions—public hearings on the party's platform—will be held by the Progressive Party when it convenes in Chicago on July 4, 5, and 6 to nominate its presidential and vice-presidential candidates, draft an election program, and set in motion the biggest peace campaign in the nation.

The National Campaign Committee of the Progressive Party announced that on Thursday, July 3 and Friday, July 4, it will hold public hearings on its election planks at the Ashland Auditorium.

The platform will be drafted on Wednesday, July 2, when the Platform Committee meets in executive session.

THE RANK AND FILE character of the great peace convention follows the procedure to elect delegates. Any 10 persons signing the party's peace call can select a delegate to the Chicago parley and the response from trade unionists, Negroes, consumers, professionals and small farmers reflects the intense interests in the Progressive Party's campaign to save the nation from the Wall Street bipartisan conspiracy of war and fascism.

After delegates register and arrange for housing on Friday morning, the July 4 session will be de-



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
Convention Keynote

voted to panel discussion on a wide variety of issues facing labor, the Negro people, veterans, farmers, youth, academic and cultural freedom, etc. The July 4 proceedings will also include meetings by the Arrangements, Nominations and Party Rules Committees.

THE EMINENT NEGRO scholar Dr. W. E. B. DuBois will deliver the keynote speech at the first general convention session at 7 p.m. on July 4.

Rank and file delegates will deliver addresses following the speech by Dr. DuBois.

Robert Morris Lovett, chairman of the Illinois Progressive Party, will welcome the delegates, and the convention will be officially opened by Elmer Benson, former Minnesota Farmer-Labor governor, and Paul Robeson, co-chairman of the party.

The Saturday, July 5, second general session will elect permanent convention officers and hear the address of the permanent chairman of the convention, former congressman Vito Marcantonio.

A REPORT by the Platform Committee will also be heard. The co-chairmen of the committee are Earl Dickerson, president of the National Lawyers Guild and Member of the Council of 19 to Clean Up Chicago; Mrs. Catherine van Ogden, former chairman of the League of Women Voters, and a member of President Roosevelt's OPA Advisory Board, of N. J.; and Hugh Bryson, president of the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards.

Nominating speeches for presidential and vice-presidential candidates will be delivered on Saturday, July 5, during the morning session. In the evening the nominees will make their acceptance speeches at a mass public meeting.

The Peace Campaign will be the chief theme for the delegates at July 6 morning panels and Mr. Dickerson will highlight the civil rights issue and its betrayal by the two major parties in a continuing series of panels.



PARIS STREET SIGN against Gen. Ridgway was painted in sprawling letters on the pavement when the NATO chief arrived. "Get Out Ridgway" it reads. Other picture shows demonstrators against the arrival of the American general with sign PAIX (peace) as they faced steel-helmeted gendarmes with sub-machine guns.



Still Need \$20,000 For The Worker Fund

"Every day I find more and more of your readers who wish to contribute to your paper, so enclosed you will find \$25 for your fund drive," writes a housewife from Barre, Vermont, who has been sending in the dough steadily since we issued our plea for \$100,000.

Contributions came, too, from San Antonio and Houston, Texas, to Winnipeg, Canada. They were

small sums, ranging from \$1 to \$25, and they added up. There was \$181, too, collected through the Ohio Freedom of the Press Association.

With all of this, though, we still need nearly \$20,000 more to keep the presses rolling. Let's get it in, and the campaign for \$100,000 successfully completed. The money is there to be collected.

Wm. Z. Foster Discusses His New History of the Communist Party

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

THE "History of the Communist Party of the United States" goes on sale July 15th. Publication of this volume of more than 600 pages marks an important political event in the life of our country. Its issuance coincides with the nominating conventions of the two Big Business parties. And, while Republican and Democratic warmongers are dishing out their demagoguery, here in this country Americans will find a clear note on the issues confronting the American people and the ways to resolve them.

William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party of the United States, and author of the "History," talked this week about the new book.

"With both parties obscuring their preparations for another war, with phoney 'peace' talk he said, 'the history of the Communist Party appears at a key moment.'

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, Foster asserted, "are now witnessing the railroad of Communist leaders under the Smith Act. But the history of our party is a complete refutation of the lie that Communists 'conspire to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government.'"

In the History of the Communist Party, Foster declared, there is to be found a thorough-going picture of why these frame-up trials are taking place—an account of the party's fight for peace and Negro rights, in defense of the workers' living standards and against the police state which "will thoroughly explode the lies" peddled at the Smith Act trials in New York, Los Angeles and Hawaii.

Such a political history as this of the Communist Party is "unique" in American life, Foster pointed out. For it not only records the growth, achievements and contributions to the American workingclass and nation, it is also "highly self-critical," pointing out the party's mistakes and how they have been corrected.

By its very nature, Foster continued, the history of the Communist Party "completely explodes



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

the nonsense about 'Aesopian language' peddled at \$25 a day in court by stool-pigeon and perjurers."

BECAUSE the Communist Party, from its inception, has played a vital part in the American workingclass movement and in the national life generally, the History of the Party also offers a wealth of information and analysis of the main currents of American life.

The party's national chairman outlines the major features of the history and some of the subjects it covers.

The "History of the Communist Party of the United States" is a thorough-going history of American imperialism as well as the growth of the Marxist movement in the United States from the early 1850's to the present trials of the Communist leaders.

It is a survey of the history of the International Workingmen's Association, the Socialist Labor Party, the Socialist Party and the Communist Party, from the latter's foundation 33 years ago to the present date.

IT IS a far-reaching history of the trade union movement and the relations of Marxists with it for a century. And it details the part played by Communists in the building of the CIO and in many other historic struggles of the

American workingclass.

The Negro people's struggle for full equality and self-determination in the South, during the past generation, as well as the Communists' role in aiding in this struggle is thoroughly recorded and explained in the "History."

Another significant feature of the "History" is its characterization of the New Deal and Roosevelt—its account of the pre-war struggle against fascism and the building of the people's front. And the Communists' role in advancing the struggles of farmers, women, youth, the unemployed and other major groups also receives a full description and analysis. "A basic aspect of the Communist Party's history," Foster concluded, "is the story of the party's developing ideology, going back to the early developments of Marxism in the U.S., up to and including the elimination of Browder revisionism."

THE STUDY of the history of the Communist Party of the United States, the party's national chairman commented, "is indispensable to anyone who wants to understand the great events transpiring today in our country and in the world and the role the Communists are playing in these events."

The "History of the Communist Party of the United States" goes on sale July 15. For a limited time only, a pre-publication price of \$3.50 for quantity orders for groups and organizations will be in effect. However, after its July 15th publication date, the 600-page book will be sold at its regular price of \$6. International Publishers, (381 Fourth Avenue, N. Y. C.), publishers of the "History," is urging individuals, groups and organizations eager to take advantage of the pre-publication \$2.50 saving to rush orders with payment without delay. Partial orders with indications of additional orders before July 15 will also be accepted in order so that the publishers may decide on the size of the edition of the "History."

The Worker

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EISENHOWER AND DeGAULLE

THE GENERAL changed from his uniform to civvies but he is still the same Wall Street general.

Although Eisenhower tried mightily to keep from committing himself on any debatable issues in his press conferences and speeches last week, his pro-war, pro-Wall Street, anti-democracy bias showed through.

Eisenhower emerged as a man who stands for:

- Universal Military Training despite the opposition of the overwhelming majority of the nation.
- Maintaining an army of occupation in Europe, Asia and other areas to back reactionary regimes and to put down movements for peace and democracy.
- Continued high military expenditures with sharp reductions on even the paltry sums now allocated for domestic reforms.
- Pushing the worldwide drive to gobble up sources of raw materials and cheap labor for his backers.

THE MEN WHO ARE booming Eisenhower are the Morgans and Mellons who run the steel companies. They are the men who have been maneuvering, with the aid of a compliant Washington, for a showdown battle with the steel union under conditions which they believe are not favorable to labor.

But Eisenhower had not a word to say in his Abilene speech on this issue or on the anti-labor legislation which his friends are working up in Congress. However, it is no secret that Eisenhower's views have always been pro-boss and anti-labor—one conservative newspaperman has even described him as "to the right of Taft."

The general's biggest bid for popular support was apparently made on the necessity for reducing taxes. He did not say whose taxes but it was clear he meant corporate taxes although profits continue at highest levels. He spoke about the need to reduce taxes below "the confiscatory level"—a term always used for corporations but never for the plain people who are being impoverished by war taxes.

Eisenhower admitted that there is no danger of war from the Soviet Union. Then why all the ballyhoo for a continued armaments buildup by the general, one of the main architects of the armaments budget and the forces of occupation in Europe in which Nazi-officered troops are to be the spearhead?

He gave it away when he said the big job now is to prevent what he called "subversion" in Western Europe and the colonies—which means to keep in power by force, if necessary, anti-popular reactionary regimes and to suppress movements for peace, democracy and independence.

HE WANTS a reduction of the budget—but not an armaments. For election purposes, he would admit only that items might be pared here and there on armaments. What he really means is known from an earlier speech when he said that if people want security they can get it in prison.

Eisenhower alleges that the big fear is that we may be "cut off from the sources of the raw materials." He should have said "cheap raw materials." For there are raw materials in abundance to be obtained on the basis of honest, international trade with all parts of the world, including the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. But this is not what the Wall Street general is speaking about.

He is talking about continuing control over the colonies and other areas from which Wall Street extracts super-profits through the exploitation of labor at starvation standards.

MORE AND MORE Eisenhower begins to sound like another general, the would-be fascist strong man of France, Gen. de Gaulle. One commentator, Arthur Schlesinger, writing in the New York Post (May 25) noted that "Eisenhower's expressions . . . have reminded listeners of Gen. de Gaulle's rally of the French people."

Schlesinger, also noted that the general's "expressions on the labor question occasionally reminded listeners of the corporatist idea of Gen. de Gaulle." De Gaulle's "corporatist" ideas are copied from Mussolini's fascist set-up.

The tinselly doctored speeches cannot conceal the anti-democratic, pro-war character of this Wall Street general. The country needs unity founded on a program of peace through big-power negotiations, a peace-time economy with vast needed public works, FEPC and the removal of all repressive legislation. Only the Progressive Party presidential ticket presents such a program for 1952.

Italian Elections Repudiated DeGasperi's Pro-War Policies

OFFICIAL RESULTS of the provincial and municipal elections in South Italy, Sicily, Sardinia and a few scattered areas in north and central Italy reveal the growth of the powerful peace forces in Italy and the correspondingly rapid disintegration of the Christian Democratic Party of Premier De Gasperi. In the most recent round of local balloting, in which roughly 40 percent of the entire electorate participated, the sharp repudiation of De Gasperi's Atlantic Pact, anti-peoples policies which was seen in the municipal elections of North Italy last spring was repeated with even more emphasis.

A tally of the votes for the Popular Bloc shows the peace forces got a 20 percent increase over the 1948 vote in the same area, at which time the ill-famed "American" elections were held by the U. S. State Department succeeded in bullying De Gasperi into power. With 2,462,000 votes in the provincial elections the Popular Bloc registered an increase of 407,000 over its 1948 figures. Percentage-wise, the Communist-Socialist coalition jumped from 26.9 percent in 1948 to 33.1 percent today. This does not include the 701,000 votes received by the peace parties in Sicily, where only municipal elections took place. Thus, the Popular Bloc won a grand total of about 3,163,000 votes in this election with an overall increase of 403,000 votes.

In Sicily the increase in the peace vote as compared with 1948 shows a gain of 245,000 votes and an increase percentage-wise to 34 percent of the total vote.

HISTORIC CHANGE has taken place in South Italy, traditionally the stronghold of clerical-monarchists strength. For the first time local administrations are in the hands of the people in 619 municipalities! Three hundred and sixty-six of these were formerly administered by clerical-fascist groups. This new situation is bound to have dramatic impact on the shaping of all the economic struggles of the people of South Italy, and particularly on the developing movement for agrarian reform.

The Popular Bloc won control of five more provincial seats—Terni, Perugia, Rieti, Ferrara and Aosta. Bringing to 23 the total number of provincial capitals in the hands of the people. In addition, the Popular Bloc won majorities in six Provincial administrations: Rome, Terni, Perugia, Foggia, La Spezia and Ferrara.

THE DE GASPERI PARTY plummeted to a new low of 2,183,000 votes, losing over one and a half million votes of its 1948 figure in the precise area where it was thought to have its greatest strength. This represents a fall from 47.3 percent of the total vote

in '48 to a shrunken 29.4 percent today.

In the Province of Rome De Gasperi lost 248,000 votes; in Naples Province the loss totaled 206,000; in Salerno Province, 115,000; nowhere did the Christian Democrats gain and in many areas their vote was reduced by a third or a half.

Consequently there are approximately 100 Christian Democratic deputies in the Italian parliament today who no longer represent anyone but themselves. Placed alongside the municipal elections held last spring in North Italy, the elections two weeks ago in the South show that the DeGasperi party has lost a total of four million votes in the space of one year. From its place as the nation's major party it is fast joining the ranks of the minority parties.

THE FALL of the major party of the governing bloc was likewise reflected in the virtual pulverization of its satellite parties. Accordingly, Saragat's Social Democratic party slipped from 294,000 votes in 1948 to 259,000 votes today. Pacciardi's Republican party fell from 205,000 to 150,00. And the Liberals managed to salvage but 332,000 of their 1928 total of 482,000 votes.

The commercial press both in Italy and here in the United States has sought frantically to

(Continued on Page 6)

Trial of '16'

(Continued from Page 1)
led from the room. McTernan continued:

"We object to testimony of what might be done in case of war with the Soviet Union. It appeals to prejudices when passion is whipped high."

McTernan cited a recent ruling by Federal Judge William C. Mathes in the Smith Act trial of the 14 California defendants. In that trial, McTernan said, the court struck similar testimony from the record.

"I am interested in that," said Judge Dimock. "But it strikes me

it is just evidence the defendants don't like. I don't see any reason why the witness couldn't testify the defendants would advocate force and violence against the United States in case of war with the Soviet Union."

McTernan replied: "It calls for the operation of the minds of other people. And these people are not defendants."

The judge continued to question the defense position.

The attorney reminded the court the testimony offered by the witness was of a "hypothetical nature."

"Now," asked the judge, "do you think a statement in hypo-

thetical form is not completely privileged?"

"It does not involve advocacy by the rule or principle of action, which was the kind of advocacy the Supreme Court mentioned in the decision on the Dennis (first Smith Act) case," said McTernan.

Defense attorney Frank Serri arose.

"The one good thing these defendants have done is to act so there will not be a war with Russia," he said. "Here their whole life and their acts go to prevent such a thing. Every day in the week they have been fighting, struggling against such a thing."

Judge Dimock interjected: "That's the question for the jury."

Serri continued: "If the government could show they are plotting a war against Russia, then you could raise that question."

McTernan reminded the court questions of the defendants' position on a possible war with the USSR were not part of the charge in the indictment.

"It involves the charge of treason, trading with the enemy and matters outside the Smith Act," McTernan declared.

"I can see where you don't like it to come in," the judge said. He asked the lawyer to present him the full text of Judge Mathes' opinion on ruling out similar testimony in the California trial.

Most of Friday's trial session was taken up with lengthy readings by the prosecutor from Marxist books Lautner said were used by him in the study classes.

The judge had complained of difficulty in following reading of the books to the jury.

During a pause in the reading, McTernan presented the judge with a three-foot shelf of Marxist books to assist the court in following presentation of evidence. The books included 32 volumes from the Little Lenin Library and 12 volumes of the Selected Works of Lenin.

The trial will continue Monday, 10:30 a.m., with Lautner beginning his twelfth day on the stand. Cross-examination of Lautner by defense counsel is expected to begin next week.

IWO Asks Truman To Veto Bill Aimed At Foreign Born

The International Workers Order, a multi-national, interracial fraternal society, has called upon President Truman to veto the McCarran-Walter Bill which is patterned after the Nuremberg racist laws. The bill is aimed at millions of foreign born who under its provisions would be subject to new restrictions and loss of rights.

The IWO called upon its members and lodges to act on this bill in accordance with their civic duty, and to express their opinion of this vicious bill to the President.

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French Fight

(Continued from Page 4)

It reeks of the hypocrisy which befools the whole western world. Ban the Communist Party—oh, no. No more than the American Communists are banned. Outlaw ideas or ideologies—don't try it, says Jules Moch, the French delegate at the UN. But try to discover specific acts of "wrong-doing," punishable by "specific laws"—even if you have to go back to 1848 and 1853 to do so. And thus, while preserving outward pretenses of liberties, the actual practice is to stifle them—to hold leaders in jail indefinitely, to arrest hundreds and tomorrow-thousands.

So this is not an item in "foreign affairs" for a day or a week. France has entered the road to Calvary: in the effort to make another Korea of her some day, she is now being turned into another Greece.

Of course, the magnificent workingclass of France still has a word and more to say about that. But the "American style" of this crisis impose responsibility on the American people.

Let us face it clearly that all this is being done under the impact of the Washington government. A crucial battle determining war and peace has now been joined just across the Atlantic.

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what's on SATURDAY

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WEAR STRONG BELTS to keep your sides from splitting at a rousing Jefferson School Institute Party with Ted Tinsley, Al Moss, Meyer Weiss others. Dancing, laughs, refreshments. Saturday evening, June 7 in the refreshing newly decorated Jefferson School Lounge. Contribution \$1.

CURTAIN GOING UP! Don't miss the beginning of the Jewish Youth Festival and Dance, 8:30 p.m. Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41st St. Martha Schlamme, Melton Playars, Variety Concert Group, Jewish Young Folk Singers, Puerto Rican Caravan Dancers J.Y.F. N.Y. Dance Workshop, Bernie Stone and Orchestra. Tickets \$1.20 in advance, \$1.50 at door. Sponsored by Jewish Young Fraternalists, 189 Second Ave., N.Y.C.

Brooklyn
AN EVENING OF DRAMATIC HUMOR from Mark Twain to Sholem Aleichem—famous actors, famous movies and television stars. Starring: Phoebe Brand, Morris Carnerovsky, Howard Dilliva, Luther James and Marjorie Nelson. Sat. night, June 7, 1953 at 8:30 p.m. Brighton Community Center, 2300 Coney Island Ave. Sub. (12th St. Exit) Bus 125 to 126th St. Exit. Advance.

"BOZHINKES MIT MANDLEN" will highlight concert of Coney Island Folk Chorus. Maurice Rauch conducting. Sat. eve., June 7 at Mark Twain High School 24th St. and Neptune Ave., Coney Island. H. Gendl, narrator, Gladys Spector, soprano. Tickets \$1.20 at Jewish Music Alliance, 1 Union Sq. West, WA 4-8311.

SUNDAY

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SUNDAY FORUM presents a discussion of V. J. Jerome's "A Lantern for Jeremy" on Sunday, June 8 at 8 p.m. Speakers: V. J. Jerome, Albert Kahn, Betty Cannett. Chairman: Armando Roman. Refreshments. Contr. \$1 (1/2 price for students) at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 165th St.) N.Y.C.

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SATURDAY, June 14 the Jefferson School—10 Year Institute in a picnic at Pelham Bay Park. Refreshments, music, games for all ages. 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Friends and we'll have a great time.



WEST GERMAN POLICE ATTACK UNIONISTS—Police swung clubs at Frankfurt unionists as they staged a strike against a new anti-labor bill. They also protested the Washington-Bonn war pact to rearm the Nazi generals.

Nationwide Drive Aims To Save Framed Rosenbergs

By MICHAEL VARY

In a cubbyhole office no larger than the death cell at Sing Sing, a nationwide protest to stop another Dreyfus case is taking shape. Through the devoted efforts of a few people, the frame-up death sentence of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, parents of two small sons, is being brought to the attention of a shocked people.

And in every nook and corner of the land, the cry is echoing: "The Rosenbergs Shall Not Die." In Houston and Los Angeles, in

New Orleans, Cleveland, Durham, Detroit, Minneapolis, Chicago, Newark, Denver, Boston, and elsewhere small committees are doing big things to stop the brutal death sentence of the Rosenbergs.

In New York City alone, close to 100 meetings have been held in the last two months. Some have been small house meetings, others large meetings in halls.

The deep concern of all who hear about the case is best indicated in a remarkable response to a recent fund appeal by the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case at 246 Fifth Ave.

Some weeks ago, \$9,000 was needed in a hurry to print the records necessary for a Supreme Court appeal. Sixty-two telegrams were sent out, phone calls were made, and the money came rolling in—all \$9,000 in seven days.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, after a trial shot through with red-baiting and anti-Semitism. Their co-defendant, Morton Sobell, got 30 years. The outcry among Jewish organizations and newspapers was immediate. The case has since become a subject of discussion in major Jewish organizations.

On June 17 the committee plans a giant protest rally at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The meeting will hear Mrs. Helen Sobel, the wife of Morton Sobel, and other speakers.

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Italy Election

(Continued From Page 5)

conceal the significant victories of the Left-wing parties with banner headlines trumpeting loudly of the gains of the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement and the Monarchists.

★

THE REAL DANGER to Italy and the world contained in the emergence of an openly fascist movement cannot be minimized. Yet the 846,000 votes (13.7 percent of the total vote) received by the neo-fascists may give a false impression of their nation-wide strength and also of the quality of that vote. Practically non-existent in the north, the Italian Social Movement probably cannot muster much over 5 percent nationally.

Many of the votes won by the fascists came from old, died-in-the-wool squadristi of the Mussolini era who, anxiously pining for a chance to stake a "comeback," have until now been hiding beneath the clerical skirts of the Christian Democratic party. But perhaps an equal number of

South Italians voted for the demagogic anti-U. S., anti-North Atlantic Pact program of the fascists because this was the only way they could register a basically anti-war, anti-DeGasperi vote without incurring the sulphurous damnations ordained by the Vatican for anyone voting for the Popular Bloc.

THERE IS A SAYING in Italy today which is gaining wide currency: "It was better when it was worse. . . ." This is an inside-out way of saying that the economic lot of the people is now as bad, if not worse, than during the days of the fascist rule. With four million Italians unemployed or underemployed and prices spiraling continually higher, the saying is not completely without meaning. If the danger of a fascist resurgence exists, the responsibility and the consequences can be laid only at the door of DeGasperi and his sponsors, the Vatican and the U. S. State Department, because of his open tolerance and indirect encouragement of a party outlawed by the Italian Constitution.

Carrying the funeral significance for the Christian Democrats into

its prophecy for 1953—when the general elections will be held—the May 25 provincial elections show DeGasperi to be incapable of winning power. In Italy today millions of people are angrily withdrawing their former faith in the government. The new horizons opened in Rome by the initiative of a Citizens List, under the sponsorship of former President Nitti, has pointed the way out for the Italian people: a genuinely broad coalition of pro-peace, anti-fascist forces who are today—as is clearly shown in the elections two weeks ago in Italy—the decisive and most powerful array in the country.

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GERRY and HENRIETTA
on the untimely death of their
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Eight years after Rudy and his comrades shed their blood fighting for a peaceful co-existence with all Freedom loving peoples against Hitler's Nazi hoarders did they shed their blood so that another Nazi, Fascist Army should be built up in Germany.

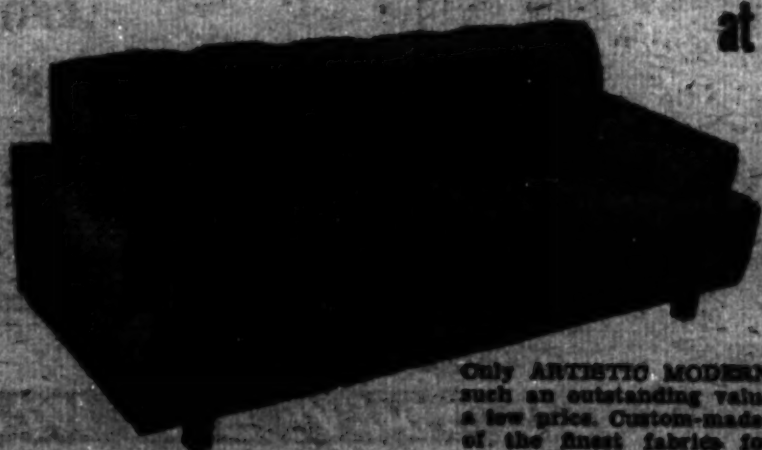
To honor the memory of Rudy and those comrades who fell to make a peaceful and free world for all—we should all dedicate ourselves to continue the fight for those principles for which they gave their lives.

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'Books on Trial' Rally Thursday

OUTSTANDING personalities will address a "Books On Trial" rally Thursday evening, June 12, at the Hotel Capitol, 51st St. and Eighth Ave. Speakers will include Dr. Harry F. Ward, William L. Patterson, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Shirley Graham, Alexander Trachtenberg, Howard Fast, and others.

Purpose of the rally is to dramatize the attack on Marxist classics and the threat to all publishing arising out of the indictment of Alexander Trachtenberg, director of International Publishers, who together with 15 co-defendants is now on trial at Foley Square.

The rally is sponsored by the Committee to Defend Alexander Trachtenberg, formed here recently. Sponsors, officers and active members of the Committee include Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Angus Cameron, Michael Gold, Rockwell Kent, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, John Howard Lawson, Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, Albert Maltz, Prof. Philip Morrison, Scott Nearing, Dr. Holland Roberts, Paul Robeson, Col. Raymond Robins, Vida D. Scudder, Louise Pettibone Smith, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Samuel Sillen, Dr. Howard Selsam, Victor Perlo, Dr. Herbert Aptheker, Sender Garlin, David Goldway, Sidney Finklestein, Louis Harap. Joint chairmen of the committee are Dr. Philip S. Foner, Dorey Wilkerson and Jessica Smith. Vice-chairmen are Dr. W. Alphaeus Hutton, Meridel Le Sueur and Howard Fast. James S. Allen is secretary of the Committee and Robert W. Dunn is treasurer.

The indictment of Trachtenberg has evoked protests in many quarters. The case was discussed in a recent editorial in the British New Statesman and Nation which posed the question:

"Is the United States public really prepared to accept a situation in which whole categories of books are to be banned, in which every publisher—including many published books that may be non-Communist ones—who has published books that may be brought into this category must search his stock and destroy them as criminal literature?"

"Are students in the U.S. to be denied acquaintance with revolutionary theory? What remains of the Bill of Rights in the U.S. Constitution?"

These and similar questions will be discussed at the June 12 rally at the Hotel Capitol. Tickets at \$1 (tax incl.) are available at all progressive bookshops.

on the SCOREBOARD

By Lester Rodney

Hornsby's Answer to Cobb

ROGERS HORNSBY, one of the greatest hitters of all times and now manager of the St. Louis Browns, makes a few interesting points in an article in "Look" answering Ty Cobb's blast at modern baseball players.

The Cobb article, you may remember sneered that only two modern players, Musial and Rizzuto, would have been standouts in the "good old days" of Cobb, dismissing such stars as DiMaggio, Williams, Robinson, Campanella, and many others and insulting all modern players by saying they didn't train etc. etc. So great was the kickback at Cobb that the retired Coca Cola millionaire finally had to claim that he hadn't really said all those things, had blue-penciled out some parts of the final manuscript but they went through anyhow.

Hornsby begins with the flat statement that DiMaggio was a much better outfielder than Cobb, a more valuable all round player, one who would be chosen by any manager over Cobb. "He was a force on his team that Cobb never was on his," says Rogers. (The figures show that Cobb played 24 seasons, with three pennant winners. DiMaggio played thirteen seasons and his team won ten pennants).

He says Cobb was "a supremely selfish ballplayer" who was more interested in his own average than the welfare of the team. He was arrogant and subject to no team discipline as a player, which never helps morale.

Here is Hornsby's comparison of DiMaggio and Cobb as players: "He (DiMaggio) covered a lot more ground and he could throw better. He also had more power at bat. But most of all, DiMaggio had something that was completely lacking in Cobb. I mean the deep sense of team play and team spirit. In his quiet way, DiMaggio was a tremendous competitor in the team sense. It was contagious. The rest of the team felt it and benefited from it, even when DiMaggio himself might not be having a good day."

This would be attested to by the Yankee players. Hornsby then makes his controversial statement—very few have contested Cobb's place in the All Time outfield.

based on the record—"DiMaggio over Cobb would have to be the choice of any manager interested in winning pennants and not individual batting championships."

HORNSBY MAKES some sound observations on the changing game of baseball, a change which Cobb spoke of and then ignored in his brash and ignorant statements. For example, he says you can't compare base running today with base runners of Cobb's time by the number of stolen bases because in this livelier ball and long hit era a base runner does not get a free head to steal as often.

He also makes the valid point that "players of natural ability and intelligence, like DiMaggio and Williams, would have adapted their batting to fit the conditions of the dead ball, just as Cobb did." Says, it is rather interesting to think of Williams, with his camera eyes and quick reflexes batting for percentage alone against the dead ball. Mind you, Ted hit over .400 while a pull hitting slugger knocking in the runs like Cobb never did.

If the ball had been lively when Cobb came up, Hornsby says, Ty would have done some swinging for the fences himself.

As for Cobb's nonsense about the "fortitude" of the old timers of his day against the moderns, Hornsby says, "He talks about Lou Gehrig's fortitude in the face of a killing disease as if the famed Yankee first baseman was somebody from the dead ball era. Gehrig didn't get into the regular Yankee lineup until 1925, five years after the lively ball came in."

As to the criticism of modern managers, Hornsby refers to the well established opinion that Cobb was a very poor manager and handler of men who couldn't understand why every player didn't or couldn't do everything exactly as the Great Cobb had done it. "Considering his record and shortcomings as a manager," says Rogers, "Where does Cobb come off pointing at managers today?"

And Hornsby asks incredulously: "Does Cobb honestly believe Robinson, of the Brooklyn Dodgers, with his speed, power and fire, wouldn't have been a star in the old days?"

Rogers might have added "with his marvellous fielding and competitive team leadership." And we might ask Hornsby, as well as Cobb, "what's the matter with Roy Campanella, just the best catcher of modern times."

Jerome's Novel Is Sunday Forum Subject

V. J. Jerome's novel "A Lantern For Jeremy" will be the subject of a forum at the Jefferson School Sunday evening, at 8 p.m. Mr. Jerome, one of the defendants in the current frame-up Smith Act trial at Foley Square, will speak on his book.

There will also be audience participation. Chairman for the evening will be Armando Roman of the Jefferson School staff. Admission is \$1 (50 cents for students). Refreshments will be served.

To Picket French Consulate Monday on Duclos Arrest

A MASS PICKET LINE before the French Consulate here "to protest the export of the Smith Act to France in the frame-up of Jacques Duclos, head of the French Communist Party" has been announced by the New York Civil Rights Congress for Monday, June 9, from noon to 2 p.m. The French Consulate is at 49 St. and Fifth Ave.

In announcing the picket line, the CRC issued a call "to all defenders of peace, democracy and labor's rights, to join the demonstration and support the people of France in their heroic struggle against a Bonn Nazi Army and a new war."

Although the demonstration is being held before the French Consulate, the CRC said, "it will also be directed against the U. S. State Department, which has exported the thought-control Smith Act to Paris in its efforts to impose an unpopular war alliance with Nazis on the people of France."

State Department is behind all the denials of free speech, press and assembly to peace advocates in France. The Chief of Police of Paris recently visited FBI headquarters in Washington solely for instructions in strike-breaking and in the use of force and violence against the French peace movement.

Larry Washington Memorial Sunday

HE TYPIFIED the young Negro worker who remains steadfast in his "loyalty to the Negro people and to the workingclass," the then Councilman Benjamin J. Davis said of Lawrence Washington as they buried the militant Negro Communist and unionist in December, 1949.

"Larry" Washington, dead at 35, spent fourteen years in tireless activity as a builder and leader of the Young Communist League, Communist Party, American Labor Party and, in his last years, of the International Fur Workers Union.

Though ill, he worked heroically in the 1949 campaign to re-elect Councilman Davis against the unprincipled coalition erected against him. On Dec. 21, six weeks after the campaign, he died.

This Sunday, June 3 at 2 p.m., a memorial will be dedicated to him at Kensico Cemetery, where he is buried. The ceremonies will be conducted by the Larry Washington memorial committee. Many of his friends and co-workers will be there.

The cemetery is reached by car, by taking the Bronx River Parkway to Hawthorne Circle, and turning right to the cemetery. By train, take the Harlem Valley Division of the New York Central to the Kensico Cemetery station.

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